Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895. No. 182

TILL ANOTHER LOT

Of the best and prettiest things in Sterling Silver Novelties has reached us.

As For Clocks

We have opened up some beautiful creations in Onyx, Marble, etc. All splendid time keepers. Drop in and see these things for yourself—newspaper space is not big enough to properly describe their beauties in.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

WM. STEWART, Merchant Tailor, 36 Fort St.

These are a few of our prices:

Genuine Scotch Tweed Suits from $15.00.
English Worsted Suits from $20.00.
Irish Worsted Suits from $22.00.
Pants from $4.00.

These are the Finest Imported Goods. We guarantee fit, honest work and good trimmings. Inspection invited.

THE WESTSIDE.

Closing Week Of the Great Sale

SPECIAL

600 Pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose, Fast Black and Seamless, 2 pairs for 25 cents.
Bargains in Embroideries.
Bargains in Laces.
Bargains in Prints.
Bargains in Staples.
Bargains in Dress Goods.
Bargains in Jackets, Blouses, Etc.
Bargains in all Departments for This Week Only.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

July 24.

THIS IS A PRIZE!

No sell this time for we are selling:

23 lbs. Sugar for $1.
5 lb. Pail Jam, 50c.
American Ham and Bacon, 14c.
Fine Table Butter, 15c.

We are not in it at these prices for they are made for you. Don't be afraid. We mean business and 16 ounces to the pound.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., 107 Government Street.

OUR ANNUAL

Summer Sale

IS NOW ON.

Bargains for Everybody.
THE BEST GOODS.
COMPETENT WORKMEN.
LOWEST PRICES.

A. Gregg & Son, Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

Have You

Tried Falconer's this season Fruit? Don't miss it! Choice! Delicious! Don't miss it! Ask your grocer for FALCONER'S.

BRITISH WOMEN SLAIN.

Horrible Crime Committed With the Connivance of the Chinese Mandarins.

A Baby's Eyes Gouged Out—Dead Women Speared and Hacked With Swords.

London, Aug. 4.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says: The mission and sanitarium at Whasang, near Kuchang, province of Fokein, has been attacked and the subjects killed. Rev. Mr. Stuart, wife and child, were burned in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, and two sisters named Gordon and Steetie Newcombe, were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Cordington was seriously wounded about the head, and Stuart's eldest child had a kneecap badly injured, while the youngest had an eye gouged out. Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford, were both wounded, but arrived safely at Foochowfoo. The prefect of Chengtu, who was on the inquiry commission, is seriously implicated in the Chengtu outrages.

The Times says of the above: "Rev. Mr. Stuart resides at Kuchang and superintends the work of the prefectures of Kuchang and Pingnang. Writing under date of February, 1895, he described how a sect known as vegetarians, taking advantage of the war, sprang into vigorous life and committed numerous outrages and became so formidable that the convents wanted him to organize and arm. He concluded his letter as follows: 'I have just learned that ten thousand of these have been enlisted in the last six months. They are mostly of the lowest order and at the present time the reins of government are practically in their hands.'"

The Times comments editorially on the massacre as follows: "The Kuchang outrages will justly form the subject of strong representations to China by England and probably by America also. It is quite possible that the outrages are due to the embittered feeling against foreigners engendered by the calamities of war, and that the mandarins believe that a blow must be struck now or never to frighten foreigners against availing themselves of the concessions granted under the recent Chinese-Japanese treaty."

A two-column letter from Hankow on the Szechuen mission outrages, published by the Times this morning, declares that the officials are at the bottom of all the anti-foreign feeling, and that the Chinese people themselves are quite friendly. The letter suggests that if the powers tried a little benevolent retaliation it would prove an infallible cure.

The Standard, in its editorial on the Kuchang outrage, says: "We must speak to China in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. Not only must the murderers be punished, but a thorough example must be made of the officials whose neglect permits such outrages."

The Standard's special from Shanghai says that the news of the massacre was suppressed for three days by the Chinese officials. J. McCourtney Hixson, the American consul at Foochowfoo, with several volunteers, went to the scene in a steam launch and brought back the two wounded Americans. "Their experiences," the dispatch says, "were terrible, and death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women." The indignation here is intense. A mass meeting will be convened to-morrow. The mandarins endeavored to throw all the blame on secret societies, but it is known that they were encouraged by responsible officers. The Chinese are repeating their old tactics of cutting telegraphic communication.

Another Foochowfoo telegram says that all the murdered ladies belonged to the Church of England Zenana mission. Miss Hartford was fearfully injured, and bears evidence of the fearful treatment and cruelty she received at the hands of the mob. Several English and American children have been killed. The massacre commenced early on Thursday at Whasang, near Kuchang. The houses were fired, and eight ladies and a man and child were killed and several were wounded, two probably fatally. The bodies are expected to arrive at Foochowfoo to-morrow. Troops have been dispatched to the scene. The British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy to-morrow.

Washington City, Aug. 4.—The state department to-day received later intelligence of the killing of missionaries in Kuchang, China. The dispatch, like the one received yesterday, was from Consul-General Jernigan, and shows that no Americans were killed, but that the massacre of British subjects was greater than at first reported. The consul-general's dispatch is as follows: "Americans all safe. None hurt. Ten British killed." Although Mr. Jernigan does not use the word "missionaries" in his dispatch, there is no doubt felt by the officials of the state department that he refers to them, and that his dispatch is intended as supplementary to that of yesterday. The cablegram was at once forwarded to Secretary Olney, at his summer home, for his information.

Up to this time, so far as ascertained, no steps have been taken by the navy department toward sending any naval force to the district where the reported massacre has occurred. When word came of the trouble yesterday, the customary instructions were sent to Minister Denby to see that American interests were protected. A message received last night from the minister says that small boats could reach the place quicker than marines. Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Chinese station, has authority to use his vessels and men to assist in affording any protection that may be regarded as necessary. The lack of ships of light draught, that can penetrate the shallow waters of the Chinese rivers, is a serious embarrassment to the authorities.

Hong Kong, Aug. 4.—All those who were killed were British. All the Americans escaped. There was no provocation for the outrages. The perpetrators were the vegetarian society.

The Fogien province is in the southern part of China. Amoy is its best known city, and Formosa was formerly included in it. The cession of Formosa probably infuriated the inhabitants of the province, who had previously been alarmed by the Japanese threat to attack Amoy.

London, Aug. 6.—The last letter, dated April 6, from the murdered English missionary, Rev. Mr. Stuart, has been received in London and describes the critical condition of affairs at Kucheng. Mr. Stuart wrote: "Ten days ago we were awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning by a native clergyman who crossed the river in order to bring us the startling news that the vegetarian rebels were expected at daylight in Kucheng. The gateway of the city was being blocked with timber and stone in order to prevent their entry. We had one hundred men, women and children in our compound outside the town. We passed a terrible time of suspense until daybreak, when torrents of rain fell, and the vegetarians, not liking the rain, postponed their attack. All the mission party started to get inside of Kucheng. The male and female staffs in the early morning, after crossing the river in small parties in a tiny boat, reached Kucheng wall, the gates of which were blocked and had to be scaled with ladders. During the three following days bodies of citizens guarded the walls, armed with prongs and rusty swords. On the fourth day the gates were opened and the mandarin in command conferred with the vegetarian leaders. What occurred during the interview we do not know, but nobody believes that we have seen the end of this matter. Such a serious affair cannot be so easily patched up and it is probably only begun."

Mr. Stuart's letter concluded: "All the women and children, on the advice of the American and British consuls, will be sent to the coast. The opinion prevails that if a Japanese-Chinese treaty is arranged the soldiers will be sent from Foochow to arrest the leaders of the rebels, but if not rearranged, then the vegetarians will increase sufficiently to make the rising a success."

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—The Mercury of this city to-day publishes a dispatch from Foochow saying that the position of the Europeans is critical owing to the open hostility of the natives and the native officials. It adds that if the outbreak occurs the native officials will be unable to cope with the mob. Fuklen

(Continued on Page 8.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On the afternoon of the 4th inst. a pair of gold eyeglasses. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 170 Fort street. Aug.6-tf

LOST—White Llewellyn Setter. Anyone returning same to 30 Superior Street will be rewarded. Any person harboring the same will be prosecuted. aug-1t

TO LET—On very reasonable terms, a furnished house and large garden with fruit trees. Apply at 60 McClure St., from 2 to 8 p.m. aug-tf

IN CITY POUND.

One Bay Mare, August 1st; one side of face white; two white hind feet; brand R on left hip; will be sold at City Pound by auction, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, August 14th, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW, Poundkeeper.
August 6, 1895.

The Telegraph Hotel Bar

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

W. H. SHEWAN,

WILL RE-OPEN

To-Morrow (Wednesday) Evening

Only the Finest Liquors and the Best Brands of Cigars kept on hand.

MR. SHEWAN will be pleased to have all old friends call at the Telegraph, where they will receive the best treatment.

Naval Contracts.

TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until 10 o'clock a.m. of Wednesday, 7th August next, for supplying such quantities of Biscuit, Soft Bread, Fresh Beef, Mutton and Vegetables, Sugar, Tea and Flour, Salt Beef, Firewood, Lumber and Lime as may be required for naval purposes; also Milk, Butter, Eggs and Fowls, Washing and Coffins, etc., for Naval Hospital; for one year certain from 1st October next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

W. H. LOBB,
Naval Storekeeper, etc.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, July 22, 1895
jy24-5-6augd

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Severe Engagement Reported Near Strumitza—500 Turks Slain.

Bread Riots in Persia—An Anarchist Hoisted by His Own Bomb.

London, Aug. 6.—The Chronicle has a dispatch from Constantinople which says: A man from Uskun, who traversed the disturbed district, reports that a severe engagement has taken place with the insurgents near Strumitza, in which the Turks lost 500 killed and wounded and the insurgents lost 100 wounded, all of whom were placed in a hospital at Saloinica.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Count Goluchowsky arrived at Aussee at noon and spent three hours with Prince Hohenlohe, after which he proceeded to Ischel.

Emperor William boarded the German warship Woerth this morning, to-day being the anniversary of the Battle of Woerth, and made a speech. He pointed out how the battle of Woerth was the beginning of a campaign in which the union of the German race had already found expression. Prince Henry of Prussia called for cheers for his majesty and the appeal was heartily responded to.

Teheran, Aug. 6.—The scarcity of bread and the closure of the bazaars to prevent disorders has led to serious rioting in Tabriz. The troops dispersed the rioters, twenty of whom were killed. The mob carried the corpses to the Russian consulate and demanded protection against the soldiers. The consul thereupon visited the governor, who promised a reduction in the price of bread. Nothing has been done in the matter, and the troops were still firing on the mob when this dispatch was sent.

Tabriz is an important city of Northern Persia, and has a population of more than 100,000. Russia expects to annex Persia before long, and the appeal of the people to the Russian consul for protection shows how friendly the poor are toward the czar's government.

Douai, France, Aug. 6.—During the fetes in the mining district of Anyche to celebrate the jubilee of M. Vuillemin, manager of the Anyche Colliery Company, an anarchist named De Coux, in the crowd, fired five revolver shots at M. Vuillemin while he was going to church. Three of them took effect, though the wounds inflicted were not serious.

Directly afterwards a tremendous explosion was heard, and De Coux's body was hurled several yards, while ten of the bystanders were injured by the explosion.

De Coux's father rushed up to the body of his son, and kicking him exclaimed: "Canaille, assassin!" De Coux had been carrying a bomb beneath his coat, and it was prematurely exploded. De Coux was disembowled and terribly mutilated, and expired immediately. He was discharged in the colliery after a strike in 1893.

Rome, Aug. 6.—The pope said mass at 8 p.m. in the hall of the consistory in the presence of the American pilgrims who are here, a deputation of the Passionist fathers of America and about 200 American tourists. Bishop Burke afterward presented the pilgrims to the pope, who, standing in front of the altar, said a few kindly and consoling words to each. Father Smith presented to the pope a handsome purse of several thousand dollars subscribed by the pilgrims last night. His holiness presented each pilgrim with a silver Virgin Mary medal, and also, at their request, gave them the candles lighted during the mass which was said by him. These will be used at the Thanksgiving mass after the return of the pilgrims to America. The pope also received the deputation of the Passionist fathers. He appeared to be in good health. The pilgrims visited the basilica of St. Paul this evening. They will start for Naples on Thursday next.

Key West, Aug. 6.—Advices received here from a trustworthy source in Cuba are that a great fight has occurred near Baracoa, in which Col. Sandoval was wounded, and that the insurgents have burned Jiguani and Baracoa.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 5.—The steamer from Cuba brings little news. Gen. Maceo offers $5,000 to the soldier or band of soldiers who will capture Gen. Martinez Campos, who is now reported to be at Baracoa.

Madrid, Aug. 4.—An official dispatch has been received here, which says the Spaniards have defeated the rebels under Jose Maceo near Santiago de Cuba, and that several of the rebels were killed.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

Proposal to Unite Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras.

New York, Aug. 4.—A World special from Mexico City says: The new republic proposed to be formed by Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras is named Republica Mayor de Centro America, or the greater republic of Central America. Many people conversant with Central American affairs look to a partition of Guatemala, her northern province seceding to join Mexico and her southern provinces joining the new republic.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

WATCHING FILIBUSTERS.

Hawaiian Government Agent Stationed at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Aug. 5.—For several weeks a secret service agent of the Hawaiian government has been stationed here. He and a Seattle detective are watching for an expected shipment of several hundred rifles and half a dozen Gatling guns, which it is believed Hawaiian royalist sympathizers have ordered from eastern manufacturers. There are several other agents stationed in California. One of the agents on the Sound stated this week that 500 or 600 short rifles were shipped west over the Great Northern last October and November, loaded aboard a smuggling schooner at Ballard and landed in Hawaii, probably on Maui island. Some of them, he said, were captured at the time of the January revolution, and the balance are yet secreted on the islands. The agent who has been here bears credentials signed by E. G. Hitchcock, marshal of the Hawaiian republic, and receives regular remittances from Honolulu.

ANOTHER DURRANT REPORT.

If True It Will Seriously Damage His Defence.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—There is another story about Durrant in circulation on the south side that the police have not yet been able to trace. It is said that a year ago Durrant was very near to jail on a very serious charge. The alleged victim in this case was a young girl not yet 11 years old. She went to church with the young man, according to the report, and on her return to her home told such a story of what she had suffered at his hands that the child's parent proposed having him arrested for felony. The horror of making the child's misfortune public, however, and the fear that the stigma would remain with her through life, was so great that in the end they determined to let the man go unpunished rather than to injure their daughter, as they thought the other course would do. Only a few people knew of it—the family physician, and an intimate friend or two. When Durrant was arrested for the Emmanuel church murders, one of the friends who knew the story went to the child's parents and urged them to allow the matter to be exposed, but unsuccessfully. Durrant's attorneys say the story is a fake.

RUSSIANS CLUB THE SEALS.

A Batch of 5,000 Skins Sold by Lampson in London.

London, July 5.—An extraordinary scandal has just come to light in connection with Russia and the Behring sea patrol. About the middle of last winter a firm of fur brokers in Hamburg received 5,000 seal skins with instructions to forward them to London in time for the big February sale, which occurs here every year. It was noticed that the packages did not bear the usual marks, and what also struck the people as peculiar was that not one of the skins had a bullet hole in it. It is now reported on good authority that these skins were sent by the officers of the Russian warship which left Robin's island last September, and it is presumed that the enterprise was the private speculation of those who were sent to protect the seals. The Russians were encamped on the island for four or five months, and, as is customary, no one was allowed to land on the island during their stay there. It is presumed that the crew employed their time in clubbing these seals. The skins were sold at Lampson's here last February.

WATERPROOF BRICKS.

Experiments in the Treatment of Bricks With Oils.

In a paper read at a recent meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Liversidge gives the results of some experiments made with a view of ascertaining the length of time bricks and sandstone are rendered waterproof by oiling. Linseed oil, boiled linseed and the crude mineral oil known as "blue oil" were used, and machine-made bricks of good quality were experimented on, the weathering being made upon a flat portion of a laboratory roof fairly exposed to the sun and weather.

The experiments showed that the bricks absorbed much more oil and water than the sandstone, notwithstanding the fact that the area of the latter was much greater than that exposed by the former.

Equal amounts of the raw and boiled oils were absorbed; the blue oil, however, was taken up in much greater quantity by both brick and sandstone, but by the end of twelve months the whole of the 13½ ounces of blue oil had apparently evaporated away, and the brick had returned to its original weight, but those treated with raw and boiled oils remain unchanged. After the second oiling in November, 1890, and exposure for about four years, they had practically retained all their oil, inasmuch as they had not lost weight and were also practically impervious to water. A point of considerable interest noticed, we understand, during the experiment was that the sandstone cubes treated with raw and boiled oil, although they return to their original weights, retain the beneficial effects of the oils and remain practically impervious to water.

—We have a line of Japanese drapery materials, very pretty effects, and suitable for drapes, curtains and cushion coverings. Weiler Bros.

Cobble—I don't think the landlord of the Ocean Bar house liked what I said to him before I went bathing.

Stone—What was that?

Cobble—I asked him if there were any other sharks around.—Harper's Bazar.

ODD USES FOR PAPER.

Horseshoes and Coffins Among the Articles Manufactured From Pulp.

We have had the golden age and the iron age and various other ages, says a writer in the Post-Dispatch, but the present will probably be known as the wooden or paper age. Paper dress material masquerading as silk is the latest invention in the paper line and threatens to drive the silk worm out of business. Spruce sawdust, cotton or jute waste and alcohol are put into the machine and come out at the other end shining, delicately colored, rustling silks, suitable for the most fastidious lady's gown. Of course this paper silk doesn't wear so well as the real fabric, but think how much cheaper it will be!

Enthusiastic paper manufacturers say the new woman and the new man will dine off paper dishes. It is not improbable that the hat of the future will be an indestructible paper affair, impervious to fire and water. Over in Paris any enterprising milliner will be able to show you stylish bonnets and hats made entirely of paper, frame trimmings, ornaments and all. Parasols of paper do not seem to have been thought of yet, but satchels and trunks of paper are common enough. The paper trunk, despite its frail sound, is the despair of the baggage smasher. It refuses to smash.

So do paper car wheels. They have been in use for years on some of the most important railroads in this country. It must not be supposed that the wheels are made entirely of paper. This material only forms the interior shell. Having been subjected to terrible pressure, it is moulded and firmly bolted to the outer rim, which is of steel. Greater durability and lightness are claimed for these wheels, but don't let the idea of lightness lead you to get under one. If you do you may possibly have use for one of the paper coffins which are being turned out at wholesale by a firm at Westfield, Mass.

The railroad train of the future is likely not only to have paper wheels, but to run on paper rails. These are made entirely of paper and are formed in moulds under great pressure. They have been used to some extent in Russia and Germany, and are said to be free from many of the defects of the ordinary steel rail.

Paper horseshoes are another European invention. Among the advantages claimed for them is that they maintain a rough surface, enabling the horse to get a good grip on the smooth pavements. German paper makers have put on the market a substance called "papier sculptor," which is used instead of clay for modeling. It is simply paper pulp kept soft enough to be worked.

Papier mache ceilings and wall decorations are very fashionable. They may look like leather or brocade or a thousand and one embossed effects, but they are wood pulp just the same.

The house furnishing departments in the big shops furnish interesting evidence of the extent to which paper enters into ordinary life. Paper pails and tubs are appreciated by the suburban dweller who hasn't "set" tubs. They are much lighter and easier to keep clean as well as cheaper than the old style. Water coolers are made of paper. So is the much abused cuspidor.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON.

Some Stories of His Lordship's Doings on the Bench.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon had his aversions. He hated a fool, he hated a bore, and perhaps above all he hated barristers with moustaches. "I cannot hear you," he said to one of the tribe whose upper lip bore the accursed thing; "and do you know why I cannot hear you?" "No, my lord," hesitatingly replied the learned gentleman, feeling sure that the Vice-Chancellor was about to apologize for his deafness, but not daring to anticipate the apology. The answer came in tones that rang through the court "It is because, sir, you wear an obstacle—an impediment—before your mouth."

The old man had a very pretty wit; and it must be confessed that he used it now and then without a strict regard for the feelings of those who appeared before him. It was not often that he spoke unkindly, but whenever the irascibility of vigorous old age overcame him for a moment the thing he said was so neat and pointed that it was not easily forgotten by the friends or enemies of the victim. On one occasion he was being addressed by a very deaf member of the bar, to whom all the judge's questions or observations were quite inaudible. The solicitor instructing the deaf man endeavored to mend matters by shouting the Judge's words into his ear in a strident voice which could be heard in the corridors, and it is needless to add that the English of the sentences was not improved in the process. His Lordship was much irritated at hearing his observations repeated in this way, and, in the hope of rendering the services of the interpreter unnecessary, he addressed the advocate with the full strength of his lungs; but though his strength was considerable, the discordant yell of the solicitor continued to follow every observation, and then the proceedings began to assume the complexion of a shouting match between the bench and the "well." At last the patience of the bench gave way. "Who is conducting this case?" said the Vice-Chancellor in plaintive tones—"the gentleman whom I cannot hear or the gentleman who cannot hear me?" To make clear to the non-legal reader the wit of the description, "the gentleman whom I cannot hear," as applied to the shouting solicitor, one may be pardoned for explaining that in the superior courts solicitors have no right of audience—or, to use the phrase in common use, "cannot be heard."

On another occasion the Vice-Chancellor let fall a sentence which for years was quoted against the unfortunate man who provoked it. A certain member of the junior bar, a very learned conveyancer whose work lay chiefly in his own chambers, and who, like most of his mystic brotherhood, was far more at ease in those chambers than in court, was arguing a case, and one of the documents in it was handed up to the judge, who began very deliberately to read it. The learned counsel, seeing how he was employed, opened a whispered conversation with a man beside him. The Vice-Chancellor read as much of the document as he though material, and, looking up, invited counsel to proceed. Unfortunately, he did not observe this, and continued his conversation. But not for long, for the judge, elevating his voice to its highest pitch, delivered himself as follows: "Go on Mr. X.! You can talk to that gentleman any day; but you do not often get an opportunity of talking to me."

There was one member of the inner bar practicising before the Vice-Chancellor for whom he was supposed to have no great liking. This gentleman's services were not much in demand; for though his ability and knowledge of law were undoubted, he was apt to look at a case from an impracticable standpoint and not to make the most of its best points. It was commonly said of him that he had a twist in his mind. When this gentleman was about sixty some one remarked to the judge that he was clever. "Yes," said the old man slowly and judicially, "he is a very clever young man"; and after a few pauses he added, "if he swallowed a nail, he would vomit a screw."—St. James' Gazette.

Competition

Is now so lively in every line of business that it takes quality and extra value to hold the lead.....

Nothing in the market to-day can take the place of.....

Fortier's Cigars

CREME DE LA CREME (Reina Victoria Extra) CIGARS, 10c

LA FAYETTE (Reina Victoria) CIGARS, 5c

SONODORA CIGARS, 15c; Two for 25c

Buyers of these Cigars can make no mistake.

Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, sick headache. 25c.

SMOKE GLASSES

For protecting the eyes from bright light and dust from 25 cents to $2.50.

SEE OUR PERFECTED GROUND

Smoke Glasses, the finest produced for weak and sensitive eyes.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,

The Only Opticians, 27 Fort Street

RURAL HOUSE,

Saanichton Station, V. & S. Railway.

This beautiful and healthy resort is now re-opened under the management of J. J. Gray. The accommodation this hotel affords is equal to any. Persons desiring a few days of quiet rest will find this a most charming retreat. Wines are of the best only.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!

Alterations, store and office fittings, carpenter work in all its branches. Weather strips for doors and windows.

J. P. BURGESS,

NOTICE.

Take notice that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners as a Licensing Court, in and for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a transfer of my retail liquor license for the "Nickel Plate" Saloon, Government Street, to Mr. Jacob Hasenfratz, of this city, to be held with respect to the same saloon.

Dated Victoria, B.C., the 2nd August, 1895. JOHN P. SCHMIDT.

THE BRITISH SHIP

"CELTIC QUEEN"

Will sail from Liverpool for Victoria about the middle of October. Cargo may be engaged and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

British Ship "Howth"

Will commence loading in Liverpool for Victoria about September 15th, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have prompt dispatch. For further particulars apply to

ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD.
tf Temple Building.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
No. 90 Johnson street, VICTORIA, B.C.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
TERMS REASONABLE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Land Registry Act.

Lot 3, Block XVI; lot 25, block XVIII; lot 12, block XIX; lots 13 and 20, block XX; lot 17, block XXX; lots 20 and 38, block XXXI; lot 20, block XXXIV lot 1, block XXXV; lot 4, block XXXVII; lots 2 and 20, block XXXIX; the easterly 2.5 of lot 21, block XL; lot 13, block XLVIII; lot 2, block L; lot 7, block LI; part of district lot 185, in the city of Vancouver.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above lots will be issued to James Charles Prevost, guardian of the estate of Ernest Wilfred Pratt, otherwise known as Ernest Pratt, on the 28th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming the estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

T. O TOWNLEY,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office, Vancouver, 24th June, 1895. 3m.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of the Application of Peter Steele for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the following portions of Sections XXXI and XXXII., Esquimalt District, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land forming a portion of Section XXXII., Esquimalt District, together known as Lots 20 and 21, according to a survey and plan made by R. Homfray, C. E., and more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at the N. E. corner of said section, thence running westerly along the northern boundary of said section 391 links, thence south 475 links, thence easterly to the eastern boundary of said section, 351 links; thence northward along the said boundary to the point of beginning, 562 links.

Also that piece or parcel of land known as Buckley's Orchard, and forming a portion of Section XXXI. Esquimalt District, more particularly described as follows: To wit: Commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the said section 14 feet six inches distant from the N. E. corner of before mentioned Section XXXII., thence running easterly along the said boundary 400 feet, thence southerly and parallel to the eastern boundary of the first above described piece of land 325 feet, thence at right angles west 350 feet, thence north to the point of beginning, 198 feet.

Also all that piece or parcel of land forming another portion of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District, bounded as follows, viz.: On the west by the last described piece of land known as Buckley's Orchard, on the south by a line drawn from the south easterly corner of said last described piece to the Craigflower road and parallel to the northern boundary of the said Section XXXI., to the eastward by the Craigflower road, and to the northward by the northern boundary of said Section XXXI.

NOTICE is hereby given that a certificate of indefeasible title to the above lands will be issued to Peter Steele on the 30th day of September, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by a person claiming an estate or interest therein or any part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, June 24, 1895.

RECREATION

Recreation is recommended by every medical man one meets; but it must be of a moderate kind. Rew.

CYCLING

Is healthful, invigorating and the best exercise for the whole body, employing all the muscles, and if undertaken with moderation will give a general healthy tone to the entire system.

You Must Consider

the quality of the machine.

The RAMBLER

Is noted for its excellent build, neatness, speed and for the ease with which it can be driven.

WEILER BROS,

AGENTS.

NOTE—You can make a thorough inspection of these Famous Wheels at our Showrooms on Fort Street.

DWARFS OF THE NILE.

Little Men Who Leap With the Activity of Grasshoppers.

Dwarfs have furnished themes for countless romances, says the New York World. They divide with giants the interest of a thousand nursery tales. To no small extent the dominion of superstition is invaded by them. All countries, more or less, but Germany in particular, are infested by gnomes and goonins, and Palmer Cox's brownies have not ceased to delight grown people as well as children in the United States. But the man who knew most about the real dwarfs was M. de Quatrefages, who died only a few months ago. This eminent scientific man devoted much of his life to a study of pygmies, as he called them, and a posthumous work on the subject has just been published.

The ancients quite generally were acquainted with the pygmies. Homer speaks of them, and they figure in many of the legends of antiquity. Aristotle described them as dwelling in Africa toward the source of the Nile, and it was in this very region that a modern explorer, Schweinfurth, discovered a race of dwarfs. Says Aristotle: "This is the district which the pygmies inhabit, whose existence is not a fable. There is really, as men say, a species of men of little stature, and their horses are little also. They pass their time in caverns."

Schweinfurth found no horses among his dwarfs, but neighboring tribes had cows and sheep of such small size as to be truly Liliputians. Two pygmies were brought to Europe and adopted by Count Miniscalchi, who brought them up and educated them. They proved intelligent and did quite well in their studies.

The pygmies of Schweinfurth, whose real existence has given rise to so many fables, called themselves Akkas. The territory occupied by them is of considerable extent, in the neighborhood of three degrees north latitude and 25 degrees east longitude. At the time of the explorer's visit they numbered nine distinct tribes, each having its own chief. Schweinfurth passed through the country of the Niam-Niams, and penetrated to that of the Monbuttos. It was at the court of a native king named Munza that he discovered the dwarf race. Munza maintained a little colony of the dwarfs near his royal residence. At that time the various tribes of Akkas had submitted to Moummeri, one of Munza's vassals, who had come to render homage to his sovereign at the head of several hundred of the pygmies. Thus Schweinfurth had a good opportunity of studying them. In exchange for one of his dogs he obtained from Munza a young male Akka, who died subsequently of dysentery.

Most of the data gathered by Schweinfurth were lost in a fire, including measurements or notes that could not be replaced. Subsequent travellers, however, encountered some of the dwarfs. Munza having learned their value as objects of curiosity, gave some of them from time to time to buyers of ivory who visited him. Thus an individual of the race reached Khartoum, sent as a present to the governor by Emin Bey. An explorer named Miani, following in Schweinfurth's footsteps, finally arrived among the Monbuttos. Succumbing to the fatigues of the journey, he died, bequeathing to the Geographical Society of Italy two young Akkas, whom he got in exchange for a dog and a calf. These dwarfs, Tebo and Chairallah, were the ones adopted by Count Minischalchi.

Some anthropologists were inclined to believe that the Akkas were fakes, so to speak, and that Tebo and Chairallah would grow to a good size some day. Chairallah died, but Tebo grew to manhood and did not pass the stature of the average pygmy as reported. His height was 4 feet 7 inches. The mean stature of these dwarfs appears to be about 4 feet 4½ inches. This reckoning makes them the smallest people in the world, the Bushmen, perhaps, but not certainly, excepted. The color of the Akkas, according to Schweinfurth, is like that of coffee slightly roasted. Count Miniscalchi noticed that it was darker in summer and paler in winter.

A marked characteristic of the Akkas is an enormous development of abdomen, which causes the adults to resemble the children of negroes. In the photographs of Tebo and Chairallah this feature is most pronounced. The chest, narrow above, is dilated below in order to contain the huge paunch. But it is evident that this peculiarity is not a true race characteristic, but largely due to the manner in which the pygmies live and to the quality of their food.

After some weeks of wholesome diet, Tebo and Chairallah lost their big stomachs. The Akkas have short legs and very small hands. Their senses are very acute, and Schweinfurth speaks of their extraordinary agility. The Monbuttos say that the little men leap about in the high herbage like grasshoppers. These pygmies are very courageous.

"They are men and women who know how to fight," says Moummeri, in speaking to Schweinfurth of those who accompanied him. They are great elephant hunters, attacking the gigantic beasts with short bows and with lances hardly longer than themselves. It is said that the women are as warlike as the men. As for the habit of skipping about, Schweinfurth's purchased dwarf, who died afterwards of dysentery, never got over this inclination, so that he could not carry a plate without spilling more or less of its contents.

—"Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" asks Macbeth. Certainly, my lord; the condition of the mind depends largely, if not solely, on the condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, for all of which complaints Ayer's Pills are "the sovereignest thing on earth."

The husband (seeing his wife off)—You must promise not to ask for money every time you write.

The Wife—But it would necessitate my writing so much oftener.—Life.

NO REALLY WILD HORSES.

All Are Said To Be Descendants of Those Once Domesticated.

Is there such a thing as the wild horse, an aboriginal or truly wild horse, in the world now? The answer is more than doubtful. The mustang of Mexico, the wild horse of the South American pampas, the brumbi of Australia, are all descendants of the domesticated animals introduced from Europe. The first horse was landed in America at Buenos Ayres in 1537. In 1580, that is, in less than 50 years, horses had spread to regions as remote as Patagonia. In Australia the diffusion of horses that have escaped from civilization has been quite as rapid, and in 1875 it was found necessary to shoot as many as 7000 wild horses in the colony of New South Wales alone.

In some parts of Australia the horse pest has received legislative notice. The wild horses tempt domestic horses to join them, and wild stallions also invade the Australian horse runs and vitiate choice herds in a most annoying manner. They recur to the ancestral manners in a way that is always the same. Each stallion has his following of mares, ranging from a few up to 40 and even 50, and these parties may be separate or banded together in herds of considerable size, even, it is said, 400 strong. The young and the weak mares remain with a scanty or even no following. The stallion has to maintain his supremacy by frequent combats, which especially occur at certain seasons of the year. The animals are suspicious in the extreme, swift in flight, but bold in defence, with tooth and heel in emergency. They range extensively in search of pasture and water, and when hard pressed by danger and famine the herds break up. It is said that each troop has a leader and implicitly obeys him. He is the first to face danger and give the hint to fly. When pressed the horses form a ring, with the mares and foals in the centre, and defend themselves vigorously with their heels, or they close in on their opponent in dense masses and trample him to death.

It is distinctly proven, then, that there can be no aboriginal or wild horse in either America or Australia, although there are tens of thousands of unknown horses. Tradition points to central Asia as the original abode of the horse, and there the original stock of wild horses may still possibly exist. Darwin's statement that no aboriginal or truly wild horse is known to exist must still be held as explaining the exact position of the question. But we supplement it by stating that it is not certain that truly wild horses do not exist; and, on the whole, conclude that the evidence is in favor of the existence of the wild horse in Central Asia, but that we have no evidence as to his pedigree in relation to domestication. The wild horse of the British islands is now practically the Shetland pony, but he is not the powerful animal described by Caesar. The domesticated animal everywhere, however, reverts very easily to the savage state. The paces of a wild horse are a walk and a gallop. The double and the canter are artificial, and it is still a mooted question as to whether the wild horse ever trots.

A WONDERFUL SHIP.

Description of a Sea Monster of Olden Times.

Is it true that our old ram battle ships are but old inventions in new forms? It looks like it. Some one has unearthed a curious announcement which appeared in the Mercurius Politicus for December 6, 1653—that is, 240 years ago—to the effect, as stated by the Dundee Advertiser, that "the famous monster called a ship, built at Rotterdam by a French engineer, is now launched." In a description of the vessel its capabilities are thus detailed:

"1. To sail by means of certain instruments and wheels (within masts and sails) as swift as the moon, or at least thirty miles every hour. 2. Both ends are much alike, and the ship can be stopped at pleasure, and turned as easily as a bird can turn. 3. In time of war it can, with one bounce, make a hole under water in the greatest man-of-war as big as a table, and in an hour's time will be able to sink fifteen or sixteen ships, and in three or four hours will destroy a whole fleet. 4. She will be able to go to the East Indies and back again in eight or nine weeks. 5. She may be used to kill whales in Greenland, so that 100 ships may be laden in fourteen days. 6. She may be used to break down any pier or wooden work with great ease."

A wonderful "monster" this must have been. What, one is curious to know, was her fate?—Westminster Gazette.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

Husband—We must be more economical in the use of coal.

Wife (a Vassar graduate)—There are untold billions of tons of coals just beneath the earth's surface, and—

Husband—And one or two big corporations just above.—New York Weekly.

Teacher—Now, girls, you all know what liquid measure is. Little Alice may tell me what measure treats of inches, feet and yards.

Little Alice—Tape measure, teacher.—Harper's Round Table.

Fibre Chamois vs. Buckskin.

Under the above heading there appeared a few days since an item that might be somewhat misleading. The action in the supreme court for an injunction and for $5,000 damages is not brought against the manufacturers or selling agents of these goods, but against a prominent firm in Montreal on the ground stated. It will be remembered that the Canadian Fibre Chamois Co. recently secured injunctions against a number of merchants for selling fiberine as fibre chamois, and that the manufacturers were eventually restrained by perpanent injunction from the manufacture or sale of these goods.—Montreal Herald.

—Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

Mrs. Bray—I thought you said it was the little boy next door who was making all the noise?

Little Johnnie—So it was, ma. I was beating him with a stick.—Tit-Bits.

MUNICIPAL.

Notice to Property Owners.

Owners of property situate along or in the vicinity of the Johnston street ravine, who have already been individually notified, or their agents, of the proposal to remedy the condition of the said ravine, are requested to meet again at the City Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 6th instant, at 8 p.m., to consider estimate of cost of proposed improvement as prepared by the City Assessor.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B.C., July 2nd, 1895.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

NOTICE

Pandora street between Douglas and Blanchard street is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

July 9, 1895.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.
In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.
In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

Notice in Respect to Thistles.

The attention of persons interested is hereby drawn to sections 3 and 5 of the Consolidated Thistle By-Law, which read as follows, viz.:

"3. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupier, or agent for the owner or lessee, of any land, shall cut or cause to be cut down, all thistles growing upon such land before such thistles have gone to seed or come to flower."

"4. Every person convicted of an infraction of the by-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars."

The said persons are also respectfully informed that this is the only notification they will receive in regard to this matter.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., June 25th, 1895.

EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS TESTIFY.

Men and Women in all Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nervine Tonic.

SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREDULOUS.

EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., REVIEW.

Newspaper editors are almost as sceptical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries wrought with the Great South American Nervine Tonic were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems sapped of vitality through protracted spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as a newspaper publisher in Paris, Ont., Editor Colwell, of The Paris Review, has published hundreds of columns of paid medicine advertisements, and, no doubt, printed many a gracefully-worded puff for his patrons as a matter of business, but in only a single instance, and that one warranted by his own personal experience, has he given a testimonial over his own signature. No other remedy ever offered the public has proved such a marvellous revelation to the most sceptical as the South American Nervine Tonic. It has never failed in its purpose, and it has cured when doctors and other medicines were tried in vain.

"I was prostrated with a particularly severe attack of 'La Grippe,'" says Mr. Colwell, "and could find no relief from the intense pains and distress of the malady. I suffered day and night. The doctors did not help me, and I tried a number of medicines, but without relief. About this time I was advised to try the South American Nervine Tonic. Its effects were instantaneous. The first dose I took relieved me. I improved rapidly and grew stronger every day. Your Nervine Tonic cured me in a single week."

The South American Nervine Tonic rebuilds the life forces by its direct action on the nerves and the nerve centres, and it is this notable feature which distinguishes it from every other remedy in existence. The most eminent medical authorities now concede that fully two-thirds of all the physical ailments of humanity arise from exhaustion of the nerve forces. The South American Nervine Tonic acting direct upon the nerve centres and nerve tissues instantaneously supplies them with the true nourishment required, and that is why its invigorating effects upon the whole system are always felt immediately. For all nervous diseases, for general debility arising from enfeebled vitality, and for stomach troubles of every variety no other remedy can possibly take its place.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS

Separate tenders will be received by the undersigned on behalf of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association up to 5 p.m. the 15th of August, 1895, for the following privileges during the week of the Exhibition, September 16th to 21st, inclusive of both dates:—

A. For the sole privilege of Dining Room and Kitchen.

B. For the sole privilege of Lunch Counter, with tea and coffee.

C. For the sole privilege of the sale of Soda Water, Ice Cream, Iced and Soft Drinks, Candy, Nuts and Fruits.

D. Cigar and Tobacco stand.

All the foregoing are to be located on the Exhibition building grounds and are to be outside of the main building. No selling in main building allowed.

Tenderers to supply necessary booths or stands. Superintendent to allot space.

E. For the use of Bar and privileges in Jockey Club Grounds.

All tenders to be accompanied with a sum of not less than twenty per cent. of the amount offered. The balance to be paid on or before the 16th September, 1895.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. E. RENOUF,
Hon. Sec.

aug1-td

Alberni Farm for Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B.C., as No. 14576B in charge book Vol. 11, fol. 889, tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than the 13th day of August, 1895, for the purchase of the farming lands known as lot 15, Alberni District, containing 152 acres, more or less. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated 13th July, 1895.

LINDLEY CREASE,
Victoria, B.C., Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

jy13 1m

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

NOTICE

Menzies Street, between Belleville Street and Superior Street is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

au3-tf

NOTICE

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk, is closed to Public Traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

au5

Music

Re-written, Transposed, Arranged and Composed for the Voice, Piano, any Instrument or combination of Instruments.

JNO. M. FINN,
27 Blanchard St., Victoria.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 194.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 30 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fort-guard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join.
S. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

JEWELERS, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES, $8.50.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Desirable residential property, Lot No. 545; 60x120; 1 1-2 story cottage. Can be seen from 3 till 5 o'clock. For particulars apply 33 Quebec st. au3-1w

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 59 Broad St.

WANTS.

TENDERS FOR PIPE LAYING and Plumbing Work, to connect two dwellings with the public sewer, will be received until Thursday, the 8th instant. Chas. Hayward, 52 Government St. td

WANTED—Young man to go to the country to attend a few cows and garden and make himself generally useful. Wages $15 per month and board. Address A. Z., Times office. au5-2t

WANTED—By a reliable party, a small furnished cottage, within five minutes walk from Postoffice. Adress "House," Times office.

WANTED—A girl who can do plain cooking, and is willing and tidy. None other need apply. Mrs. Templeman, No. 1, Gorge road. Call between 10 and 2, or in the evening. tf

WANTED—Cash customers to buy tools of all kinds. Shore's hardware, 51 Johnson street.

WANTED HELP—Reliable men in every locality (local or travelling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write The World Med. Electric Co., P.O. Box 221, London, Ont., Canada. je17-3m-d&w

TO LET.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—for housekeeping or single; ten minutes from post office. 63 Superior street. July9-tf.

TO LET—Nice Cottage, 5 rooms, bath, etc.; large lot; $6.50. also 3 four roomed cottages, $4, including water. Good place for chickens and cow. Apply 4 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. jy8-1m

TO LET—Pretty cottage, five rooms and bath. Apply to Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. may27-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE is hereby given that the business heretofore carried on by Mr. E. W. McLean, at No. 152 Government street, known as the Oriental Tea Store, was this day purchased by Fong Pak Young, who will continue the said business. All debts due and owing by and to the said McLean up to date will be collected and paid by him. Victoria, 29th July, 1895.

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate; repayable either in straight sum or in easy monthly payments. Fire insurance solicited; rents and interest collected; houses and vacant lots for sale in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

Telegraph Hotel To Let.

The new hotel on Store street known as the Telegraph Hotel, containing over 45 rooms and all modern conveniences. For particulars apply to Mrs. Astrico, 252 Yates street. jy17-1m.

—The fruit season is in full swing and our fruit jars are selling well. Weiler Bros.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

AUGUST.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

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At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

CONTROLLER AND GRAND MASTER.

The Hon. Clarke Wallace has not a seat in the Dominion cabinet, but he is the controller of customs and is practically a member of the government. It is therefore a noteworthy fact that he differs from the policy of the government in the matter of the Manitoba school question. By the cabinet the judgment of the privy council was interpreted as a command to restore the separate school system in Manitoba; if this were not done by the province then the Dominion authority was to step in and perform the task. Controller Wallace says there was no such injunction laid upon the federal power. In his speech as Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge at Halifax he said: "Now, as you are aware, a great deal of stress has been laid by the friends of remedial legislation upon this decision of the highest court in the empire, approved by Her Majesty, the Queen, as being practically a command to the Dominion government and the parliament of Canada to provide the redress asked by the Roman Catholics, namely, the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba, but in my own view, and I know that I am not alone in holding it, all the judicial committee has declared is that the appeal of the minority may be heard, and that jurisdiction may be given to the parliament of Canada by the government by making an order upon the Manitoba authorities. This phase of the question, however, is essentially and distinctly political, and not judicial, or merely automatic. The Dominion government cannot divest itself of political responsibility by assuming to act as a judicial body. In the last resort, the parliament of Canada, the matter must be dealt with on political, though not party, grounds." Later on in his speech the grand master said: "What has been proved by experience to be sound policy in the case of Prince Edward Island, of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, of British Columbia, may safely be applied to the young and lusty province of Manitoba, and if the time should ever arrive when coercive interference with its educational system is attempted, I will not fail to give effect to the views which I have so often previously expressed, and which I have now once more reiterated." The cabinet decided that the privy council judgment was to be taken as a command; Mr. Wallace says it merely left the matter in the hands of the government to be treated as a matter of policy. The government is solemnly pledged to provide remedial legislation; Mr. Wallace says he will oppose any such legislation. Most men would decline to hold office in a government to whose policy they were so diametrically opposed, but Mr. Wallace has apparently a conscience of an accommodating character.

INDIFFERENCE OF BRITISH CAPITALISTS.

Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Victoria, has done a good service in calling the attention of British capitalists to the openings for safe investments in British Columbia. In a letter to the British Trade Journal he says:

There are great openings for capital upon this western coast, if used boldly and prudently by business men who can rely upon their own judgment and experience, and who are prepared to come out and see for themselves, and rely upon that judgment only. That we know British Columbia at home, except as a name upon a map, is not true. If we did, our capitalists would not have allowed such a large proportion of the mines of Kootenay to fall into American hands. They would not allow our lumber limits to be bought up by others who know what excellent investments they must be for those who can afford to wait; they would begin to remember that Cariboo had already contributed some fifty million dollars in gold dust to the world's store since 1859, and that now for the first time the districts which were skimmed by the poor man have been rendered accessible to the machinery of the rich man, and they might even begin to ask why it is that two American firms, the Alaska Fur Company (controlled by Mr. Louis Sloss and Mr. Gerstle) and the North American Trading Company (controlled, it is said, by Messrs. Cudahy and Weare of Chicago) should be purchasing goods in Victoria to take into British territory upon the Yukon for trading purposes. A first consignment of goods for the Yukon was ordered here this month by the Alaskan Commercial Company, amounting to about $50,000 in all, and yet even this, though it is but a small proportion of the goods which this company will turn over in a year, would turn over a big income if used as profitably as this company has hitherto used its capital. The records of the Wasserman-Sloss law suit will show, if referred to, what kind of dividends this company has paid in the past. They were by no means entirely due to the fur seal, though largely so, no doubt.

A trader with whom the writer went into the Cassiar country last year, took with him $6,000 worth of goods and brought out this spring $20,000 in furs. As the trader gets deeper into the country he will do better. On the Mackenzie river marten skins are said to be bought for about seventy-five cents in trade.

But it is almost useless to write further. The men at home will say at once, 'if this is so good, why do not the local men take hold of it?' The answer is simple. Such business men as there are out here have taken hold of business propositions and are doing exceedingly well (take, for instance, the rapid rise and present position of Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Messrs. Robt. Ward & Co., or, in the fur trade, Messrs. Boscowitz & Sons), but they have their hands full, and the number of men who come out here with energy, business ability and capital is extremely limited. The capital which comes out is for the most part frittered away in real estate speculations, or snapped up by dishonest land sharks. It is very seldom that it is invested in a business of which the capitalist has some knowledge, and which he proposes to control himself.

What is true of this country as a field for business enterprises should be emphatically true of that Great Beyond now about to be opened to the English trader in the districts traversed by the Trans-Siberian railway. But it seems hardly worth while to write of it. France truly thinks it worth while to send her commissioner from Lyons to spy out the land; but the greatest trader of the world knows very little of her own Northwest; why, then, should she trouble to look beyond?

It seems to be quite true that Minister Foster has been put on a painful hunt for a constituency. The St. John Telegraph says: "The minister of finance has come back to New Brunswick in search of a constituency. He thought that he was safely placed in the county of York, and a few months ago the faithful were figuring up his majority with great confidence. Now it has become clear as noonday that Mr. George E. Foster cannot poll five hundred Conservative votes in York county. A rumor is current that Mr. Alexander Gibson, who was expected to help the finance minister, has declined to have anything more to do with him. At all events Mr. Foster has concluded that the county of York is not for him, and he is said to be again casting his eyes towards the county of Kings. There, however, he finds Mr. William Pugsley nominated as the Conservative candidate and by no means disposed to give place even to a finance minister. It looks now as if Mr. Foster could not be returned for any New Brunswick constituency with the possible exception of the county of Gloucester."

Speaking of representation in the cabinet the Montreal Herald notes Premier Bowell's attitude and says: "In this Sir Mackenzie was not altogether right, for while it should not be possible for an unworthy man to get office for purely territorial reasons, every important section of Canada, provided it does its duty by sending capable men to parliament, should be considered in the composition of a cabinet. Canada, in its immense breadth of territory from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island, includes so many important districts with varying needs and diverging views that if discontent is to be averted it is needful that all should be represented at the nation's council board. The west, in particular, is our land of promise. Its development is necessary to the fulfillment of our hopes that this may become a great country. The east has had full charge of it for over twenty years, and the results have been far from satisfactory. There is but a handful of people there; the public domain has been alienated under conditions which have not made for settlement, and the resources of the prairie country and mountain land are as yet undeveloped. If during these years the government had contained a representative of the west of firm will, more devoted to the interests of his section than to the fortunes of his party, incalculable advantage would have resulted to Canada as a whole."

HELEN KELLER.

The Little Blind Girl Who Has Been Wonderfully Educated.

It has been my great privilege (for so I must regard it) to meet, within the last few months, Helen Keller, the marvellous deaf and dumb and blind girl, of whom I had so often heard. Helen is now 14 years of age, a pretty, well developed, healthy girl, whom, if one should chance to meet her on the street, one would never imagine to be blind, so easily and gracefully does she walk. For those who have not already heard of her a brief outline of her life may prove of interest.

She was born in 1880, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Like other children, she possessed all her faculties, and to quote her own words, from a sketch written by herself: "The beginning of my life was very simple, and very much like the beginning of every other little life, for I could see and hear when I first came to live in this beautiful world. I like to think I lived with God in the beautiful somewhere before I came here, and that is why I always knew God loved me even when I had forgotten him."

At 19 months a severe illness came to her, and when the fever left she could neither hear nor see. Fortunately her father had sufficient means to do everything in his power to assist and to educate her, and when Helen was six years old her teacher came to her from Dr. Anagno's school in Boston. Helen's story as told by herself is most beautiful, and her progress in acquiring the deaf mute alphabet was astounding. In two weeks after Miss Sullivan, the teacher, arrived, she had learned 18 or 20 words, the method being to have the word spelled to her on her fingers, at the same time touching the object which the word represented. Then came the putting of words together to form sentences. This was done by giving Helen slips of cardboard, on which words were printed in raised letters. To quote Helen again, for she tells her story so much better than any one else can: "I very quickly learned that printed words stood for things. I had a frame in which I could arrange the words so that they would make little sentences, and before I ever arranged sentences in the frame I used to make them with objects. I would find the slips of paper which represented 'Doll is on the bed,' and place them on the objects, thus making a sentence."

On the first of May of that year she was able to read her first book, and since then books have been her loving companions. And so this marvellous child went on, from day to day, increasing her store of knowledge, never wearying of study, and never uttering a complaint, although she fully realized that she was not like other children. To illustrate her industry, I quote again, this time from a letter which she has just sent me, and in which she says: "But I must stop now, for it is time for my lessons. The days are never long enough. There is so much to do, and to learn and to be."

After a while Helen went to Boston, and there she made many dear friends, among them Dr. Holmes, and Mr. Whittier, and, best of all, Mr. Phillips Brooks, whose correspondence with her was published not long ago in St. Nicholas. It was through him that she first learned to know of a divine being, and he taught her, as he only could, somewhat of the mystery of life and death. Now Helen is in New York, learning, or, rather, perfecting herself in, articulation, for she was taught to speak some time ago. Her voice is not yet quite natural, but one can easily understand every word she utters, and, most wonderful of all, she comprehends every word said to her simply by placing her fingers on the speaker's lips. In meeting her it is almost impossible to believe that she does not hear and see, so quickly does her face respond to anything said to her. She feels what is being done all about her, and she often reads one's thoughts before they find utterance.

Absolutely unconscious of self, with a perfectly healthy mind and body, she comes to us like a soul fresh from the hands of God. Never having heard of toil she leads a happy life. Her greatest pleasure is meeting people; next to that she most enjoys flowers and trees. She has been taught to write, which she does beautifully, using paper with raised lines. She likewise uses three different typewriting machines with great facility. French is also one of her many accomplishments. One day, sitting in our library, she said, apropos of nothing, "What a quantity of books there are here!" Her teacher explained this by saying she thought Helen smelt the ink and leather. But the child will never acknowledge that she does so. Two or three friends, hitherto unknown to Helen, had come to meet her. Among them were Mr. Howells and "Mark Twain." I said, "Helen, you enjoy meeting strangers, I know," when she instantly replied, "Yes; but there are no strangers here?" Who could have said a more graceful thing?

Helen's instinct is to love everybody. She is very affectionate and demonstrative, and she says: "My life is full of happiness. Every day brings me some new joy, some fresh token of love from distant friends, until in the fulness of my glad heart I cry, 'Love is everything, and God is love.'" A little incident which touched us all with its pathos was when a little child who was playing about the room seated himself next her, and she, reaching out her hand, placing it on his hair said, "Golden; how pretty it is!"

She is undoubtedly, in her way, the greatest wonder of her age, and one feels that there is no limit to the possibilities of her progress in knowledge. Miss Sullivan is her devoted friend, and is as remarkable in her way as is the pupil herself. Such patience and such devotion are uncommon. She never leaves Helen. She reads to her long books like Ivanhoe, spelling out on her fingers every word. She takes her to plays, and while the actors are reading their lines, Miss Sullivan is busy spelling to Helen every word she hears; she has taught her poetry this way. Some one in the room remarked, "How terrible it would be if anything happened to separate Miss Sullivan and Helen!" whereupon the child, who, of course, could not have heard what was said, put her arms around Miss Sullivan's neck and kissed her, knowing instinctively the drift of the conversation. Science finds it difficult to account for Helen's proficiency and knowledge of everything, which she neither sees nor feels, nor hears, and the greatest skeptic is forced to believe that there is some divine power which controls her. Verily the age of miracles is not past.—Eleanor V. Hutton.

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TUESDAY NEXT, August 13th,
At 2 p.m., at our Salesrooms, in place of the sale advertised for to-morrow, Aug. 7th.
Full particulars later in the week.
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WHERE IT IS WARM.

The Description of a Day in Torrid Arizona.

Correspondence from Phoenix, Arizona, of July 15, says: In April came a forecast of the heat, as for a week the thermometer was 95 degrees, and it certainly was very warm. But the full horrors that have come since had not begun, as the nights were still almost cold and the ground not yet heated by the sun. In our ignorance we congratulated ourselves that it was not really half so bad as we had been told, and when it was cool again we decided that Arizona, like California, was probably a land of exaggeration, and that we could be very comfortable. But since May came each day we have watched the thermometer creep higher and higher till it reaches 110 degrees in a shady spot, where the sun has not been all day, and we vainly try to find a breath of air, we, too "wish for the wings of a dove that we might fly away."

One peculiarity of the Arizona heat is that it causes, from its dryness, everything in the shade and in the house to become very much heated. For example, all china and glass are hot as if just taken out of boiling water. The sheets and towels feel as if they had just been ironed with a very hot iron. The chair you sit on, the table at which you write, are all hot. As for the earth, it is so baked that civil engineers have told me that when surveying they were obliged to put newspapers on the ground to stand upon. Yet sunstroke is almost unknown, but when there is a case it is almost always fatal.

Apropos of the heated ground, the following story was told, the truth of which was vouched for. On a ranch near Phoenix one of the hens chose a particularly sunny spot for her nest, and invariably before the eggs could be taken out they were roasted by the sun, so that she was generally known on the ranch as the "hen which laid boiled eggs."

No description of the heat approaches what it really is. At 6 a.m. it is delightfully cool, and one deludes himself with the idea that it will last, but by 8 o'clock the thermometer is 80 degrees and by 12 o'clock 100 degrees or more, and from that hour until 5 o'clock, when the mercury begins slowly to fall, there is no comfort.

We Credit Everybody
with good judgment in coming to our "Mark Down Sale," where you can get goods at your own price. Partridge, 36 Yates street.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Bird Bread

Will keep your songbirds healthy. For sale by

C. H. BOWES,

....Prescription Druggist,

100 Government street, next door to Hall & Goepel's office.

—Salmon are reported plentiful at Clayoquot. The cannery erected there as an experiment has already put up 3,000 cases.

—The ship Whittleburn, under charter to the Northern Pacific Steamship Co., left Yokohama on August 1st for Tacoma with a cargo of tea.

—The monthly commanding officers' parade of the B. C. B. G. A., which should take place on Thursday, has been called off.

—Small debts court sits at 1:30 to-morrow, and there are a number of cases pending. Judgment summonses will be heard at 2.

—First-class Monuments, Headstones and Cemetery Coping at very low prices at A. Stewart's, corner Yates and Blanchard streets.

—There were no cases heard in police court this morning. A single sanitary case that is pending was not gone into but remanded.

—The members of Triumph lodge, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., will give a social and dance to-morrow evening. Richardson's orchestra will supply the music for the dance.

—At this evening's meeting of the Victoria Wheelmen's Club steps wil be taken to form a good roads association. All those interested in the improvement of the streets are invited to attend.

—The cabin passengers booked for San Francisco by the steamer Walla Walla, which sails this evening, are: J. Miller, Miss Miller, M. Hinskamp and wife, Mrs. T. H. Gilbert and J. E. Hunter.

—It is reported that Mr. J. A. Lawrence, who recently acquired a lot of property at Cordova Bay, intends erecting a summer hotel there. A road is being built from the V. & S. railway to the bay.

—The board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital meet to-morrow evening at the office of Yates & Jay. They will, besides dealing with the usual batch, make arrangements for the conference with the mayor and aldermen.

—The steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco at 6:30 this morning and left a couple of hours later for the Sound. She brought 156 passengers for the different ports, 31 being for Victoria. She also brought 106 tons of freight for this port.

—The full court will to-morrow consider the reference submitted to them by Chief Justice Davie respecting his jurisdiction in the Blyth abduction case. At the time of Blyth's trial and conviction the question was raised as to whether the offense was committed in Canada or the United States. It is this question that the court will consider. Blyth will be represented by F. R. Higgins.

—Another rehearsal for the open air concert to be given on the evening of August 24th under the auspices of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall. A most successful practice was held last week, and it is expected the choirs will number 50 voices. It is under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown and includes among its members many of our leading amateur vocalists. The concert will consist of well known Scottish airs arranged for parts. Mr. Brown requests a full attendance to-morrow evening.

—The regular monthly meeting of the lady managers of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home was held yesterday, Mrs. C. Kent in the chair. An application for the admission of three orphans was favorably received and referred to the reception committee. The matron reported that all the children were in good health and that a special donation of three barrels of flour, two hundred pounds of oatmeal and ten gallons of syrup had been received from a friend. The following donations also were received in July: Upwards and Onwards, forwarded by Lady Aberdeen's private secretary; invitation to attend the United Presbyterian picnic at Goldstream; cherries, Mr. Thornton Fell; the Daily Colonist, from the proprietors; clothing, Mrs. Charles Hayward, Mrs. Engelhardt and Mrs. J. W. Williams; cherries, Mrs. Archibald; books, Mrs. Loat; clothing, Mrs. W. A. Dier; peas, Mrs. Jackson; clothing, Mrs. G. H. Maynard; vegetables, Mrs. J. Bryden; fruit, Mr. H. Barnard; clothing, Mrs. Harvey; plums, Mrs. Earle; clothing, Mrs. Morrison; and milk (daily), Mrs. Knowles.

—A special street car service has been arranged for in connection with the ball to be given at the Mount Baker Hotel to-morrow evening. The last cars will leave the Oak Bay terminus at 2:30 a.m.

—George T. Emery, the young man supposed to be of unsound mind, who was brought from Port San Juan, will be sent to the provincial jail, where he will be under the care of Dr. George Duncan for a couple of weeks.

—The steamer Quadra, with Premier Bowell, Hon. Mr. Daly and other officials on board, will not be back to Victoria until the 22nd instant. The party will visit all the Indian stations along the coast of the Mainland and Vancouver Island and will take a run over to Queen Charlotte Island if time permits.

—The steamer Sehome did not arrive here until 10 o'clock this forenoon, having been delayed by an extra trip to Tacoma with some of the excursionists who remained over here from Sunday until Monday morning. She will make up for lost time this afternoon, as she got away before noon and was but three hours late.

—There will be another conference to-night at the city hall between the board of aldermen and property owners interested in the abatement of the celebrated Johnson street ravine nuisance. The aldermen will hold a preliminary meeting at 7 o'clock to discuss the subject and, if possible, prepare a proposition to submit to the property owners at the conference, which opens at 8 o'clock.

—Captain John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Company, was seen this morning regarding the report telegraphed from Ottawa that his company were desirous of placing a steamer on the Upper Yukon river. Captain Irving said the report no doubt originated through his having written the customs department at Ottawa asking them if a boat built at St. Michael's could be registered as a Canadian vessel.

—By kind permission of the trustees a garden fete will be held in the magnificent grounds of the Douglas estate, 4 Belleville street, James Bay, by the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst. At 4 o'clock there will be an exhibition of gloxinias and begonias, the finest ever grown in British Columbia, and indeed unrivalled for their beauty and variety. Refreshments will be provided, for which a small charge will be made.

—The local camp of Woodmen of the World, Canadian order, will be organized on Friday night at A. O. U. W. hall. Provincial Organizer Roche and his deputy, Mr. Johnson, have secured nearly 125 members as a result of a few weeks' work. The order is built upon splendid lines, has a very good insurance feature and promises to gain strength here. It is expected that members of the order from the Mainland and the Sound will participate in the organization of the local camp.

—It seems like the irony of fate to have fire visit the home of a fireman, but such an occurrence took place this morning, when the roof was burned off the Quebec street home of T. Kinsey, driver of the James Bay company. The house is No. 29 on that street, and is a one and a half story frame owned by W. A. Elliott. The fire was the result of a defective chimney, and the roof was burning well when at 9:45 o'clock one of the Kinsey children discovered it. An alarm was at once sent in from box 6, and when the fire laddies got there they worked with a will to save their comrade's property. Everybody turned to and helped, and all of the furniture was removed without any damage to speak of. One stream from the hydrant and three tanks of the chemical fluid put out the fire, but not until it had done damage to the extent of $200. The loss of the building is fully covered with insurance placed in one of the companies represented by H. F. Heisterman & Co. There was no insurance on the contents.

The Empress of India sailed outward last night at 9 o'clock. She was met off the outer wharf by the tender Maude, but did not receive any cabin passengers. Mark Twain did not go out on her, but goes to Australia on the Warimoo on her next trip. Baron and Baroness Von Truetler, residents of New York, and Tung How Wong, one of China's diplomatic representatives at London, who is going home on a vacation, were among the passengers. Wong and Premier Bowell had a discussion on the matter of China having consular representation in Canada. The full cabin list was as follows: Mr. and Mrs. G. Baur, Stittgart; W. Bartlett, Japan; Miss A. Heath-Brown, London; C. Beurmann, China; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, New York; R. J. Byland, London; Dr. F. H. Clarke, Detroit; L. H. Corke, London; Miss D'Aubin, Vancouver; W. R. Davenport, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Martinez-Danson, London; F. R. Donisthorpe, England; Miss Donisthorpe, England; Mr. Fraser, Shanghai; Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Haden, Kobe; Bishop Hendrix, Kansas City; Miss Yoshiko Horie, Tokio; Col. M. H. Jefferds, London; Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Jones and family, Japan; R. J. Kirby, Yokohama; F. Laycock, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLaren, Liverpool; J. W. McKenzie, Liverpool; Miss Danson Martinez, London; K. Mochizuki, Tokio; J. C. C. Newton, Kobe; H. J. Owen, Manchester; G. Spence Pyne, London; Mrs. J. R. Ritchie, Chefoo; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scharff, Shanghai; Madame Shimoda, Tokio; J. W. Thomson, New York; Master and Miss Thomson, New York; E. Thurnauer, Paris; Baron Von Treutler, New York; Madame Von Treutler and maid, New York; Miss Ida M. Worth, St. Louis; Mr. Tung Hon Wong, London.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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SKENE LOWE, Photo., 63 Gov't St.

A CHANCE FOR TRADE.

Roadway to Mud Bay and a Direct Steamer Would Benefit Victoria.

H. Thrift and C. D. Moggridge form a deputation representing the district including Hall's Prairie, Belmont, Locnel, Hazelman and Glenwood, who have come to the capital to seek aid from the government in building a roadway out to White Rock on tide water, and to endeavor to induce Victorians to put on a steamer to White Rock. They met Mayor Teague and City Clerk Dowler this morning and will later see the government and Board of Trade. The road asked for is a necessity to give them an outlet for market and an inlet for supplies. The settlers have done considerable work on the road, but it will take $2,000 to complete it and put it in good condition. Victoria is the natural point to which they would come for trade, and a boat put on between Victoria or Sidney and Mud Bay would give them a satisfactory service. The trade is of considerable importance, and, as one of the Victoria friends of the delegation remarked this morning, "The city should wake up, stir itself a little and get the business."

The delegates will be here for a few days and will do their best to accomplish the object of their trip. Mr. Moggridge owns the Bellmead farm, which has probably the largest orchard in the province.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

First Open Meeting of Cobble Hill Lodge.

Cobble Hill, Aug. 5.—Cobble Hill hall was the scene of a large gathering on Saturday evening, the occasion being the first open meeting held by Cobble Hill lodge, No. 54, I. O. G. T., quite a number of visiting brothers and sisters coming from Cowichan, Somenos and Chemainus lodges. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed towards a well rendered programme: J. J. Dougan, speech; Mr. Whidden, reading; Mrs. McKean, song; N. P. Dougan, recitation; P. T. Pearson, speech; I. Dougan, reading; Mr. Wright, song; Miss M. Blythe, recitation; J. N. Evans, reading; Miss Dougan, recitation; Miss Evans, recitation; J. N. Evans, recitation. After the programme refreshments were served and the names of those who wished to become members of the order were taken. Eleven young people handed in their names and were initiated after all had partaken of the dainties provided by the sisters of Cobble Hill lodge. All were unanimous in declaring the meeting a success.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Justice Davie and Mr. Justice Walkem yesterday heard the appeal in re Draper and the Corporation of the district of Suney. The appeal is from a decision of Judge Bole at New Westminster, holding that certain lands belonging to J. N. Draper in Suney are wild lands. The land was first assessed not as wild land and Draper appealed to the court of revision, which confirmed the assessment. An appeal was then taken to Judge Bole, who held that the lands were wild lands. Now the corporation of Suney appeals. The hearing is enlarged until the 14th inst. Mr. Aulay Morrison for the appellants and Mr. R. L. Reid for the respondent.

—The City of Topeka is due from the Sound this afternoon and will leave this evening for Alaska.

—Adjutant Archibald and Mrs. Archibald, of the Salvation Army, have been ordered to report at headquarters in England. They will make a farewell tour of the province before leaving. It is probable that they will be sent to some foreign mission.

—Captain Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, leaves in the morning for Prevost Island, where a new lighthouse is being erected. The foundation has been completed and the material for the superstructure is on the ground.

—A small unknown schooner, which has for the past three or four days been anchored in Oak Bay, drove ashore on Mary Todd island this afternoon during the gale. At last reports she was high and dry and the probabilities are that the little craft will become a total wreck.

—Pride of the Ridge lodge, No. 37, I. O. G. T., held their regular weekly meeting last evening, when the following officers were installed: L. D., Bro. Cooper; C. T., Sister Brown; V. T., Sister Schultz; P. C. T., Bro. Trowsdale; Sec., Bro. Netherby; Chap., Sister Carlow; Treas., Bro. Cummings; F. S., Sister J. Jonasson; Marshal, Sister A. Jonasson; D. M., Bro. Blacquerie; Assist. Sec., Bro. J. Thompson; Reporter, Bro. Gosnell.

—The council of the board of trade met this morning to select a design for the cover of the annual report, for which competition had been invited. A large number of designs had been received from city artists, all of them having some merit. The award was unanimously given to the Province lithographing department, whose design was considered the most artistic and best adapted for the purpose. The design shows a number of tall fir trees on the left, with a picture of the Board of Trade building in a scroll, and on the right a steamer entering the harbor, with appropriate reading. It is at once simple and effective.

A CLOTHING RUN!

GREAT STOCK UNLOADING SALE AT TWO THIRDS PRICE.

We are determined to sell more Boy's Clothing Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday than we ever sold before in a month. Will do it, too, for we've made reductions which will start everybody in need of

Boy's Clothing

On a run to our store. It will be a big loss to us, but we are forced to unload at almost any price.

Suits from 75 cents up, all sizes and makes,
Remember 33 1-3 off for 3 days only.

Boys! Besides the money we save your parents, will give you a nice present with every suit during the sale Free!

CAMERON, 55 Jonson Street.

LOW RENT.
LOW PRICES.
NICE STORE.
NICE GROCERIES.
A very large assortment of Christie's Biscuits just arrived.
HARDRESS CLARKE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

REFORMS FOR ARMENIA.

Turkey Will Probably Lose the Province Permanently.

London, Aug. 5.—The Anglo-Armenian Association has learned from Constantinople that the signers of the Berlin treaty have agreed to send a note to the Porte announcing that as Turkey is unable to protect the lives of her Christians, the powers have decided to appoint a European high commissioner with vicegreal authority to administer Armenia in place of the sultan.

Baron Kalloway will be appointed. He comes from an ancient family of Hungary. In 1881 he was minister of foreign affairs for the empire, during the interim between the death of Count von Haymerle and the nomination of Kalnoky. In 1882 he was minister of finance in the Austrian cabinet and at the same time administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the Berlin treaty, and has given attention to the eastern question all through his public life.

The Anglo-Armenian Association's advices from Constantinople say that Lord Salisbury has demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all Armenian political prisoners not convicted by a legally constituted tribunal.

Constantinople, Aug. 4.—The reply of the porte to the demands of the powers for reform in Armenia is conciliatory and on many points agrees with the powers' demands. It proposes to appoint Christian assessors to assist the Turkish provincial government, and to admit a proportion of the Christians among the minor officials, police and gendarmes, and also promises to restrain the Kurds from violence.

It also declares that some of the powers' demands are not acceptable or impossible of execution. It is probable that the powers will not be satisfied with the reply.

The Berlin treaty, which gave Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, provided that in case Turkey misgoverned Armenia the great powers should have the right to interfere and reform the administration. If the dispatch is correct, Armenia has been permanently lost to Turkey.

GLADSTONE AT CHESTER.

The Great Orator Speaks on the Armenian Question.

Chester, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people to-day and the audience included a number of Armenians, in anticipation of hearing the long looked for speech of Mr. Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the Bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine, of the American Peace Society. The audience arose with vociferous cheers when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the Duke of Westminster, chairman of the meeting, arose to speak. The Duke, after a few opening remarks, read a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury notifying the Duke that the sum of £1000 subscribed for the relief of the Armenians had been forwarded to the British ambassador at Constantinople, who had been given full discretion as to the way in which the money should be distributed. Mr. Gladstone then rose, amid an outburst of enthusiastic applause of all descriptions, and in addressing the audience said the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing, the great English statesman said the present situation in Armenia resulted from intolerably bad government, perhaps the worst on the face of the world. (Applause.) Mr. Gladstone then read a resolution to the effect that:

"This meeting expresses its conviction that Her Majesty's government will have the cordial support of the entire nation, without distinction of party, in any measure it may adopt in order to secure for the Armenians such reforms in the administration of the province as will provide an effective guarantee for the safety of life, honor, religion and property, and that no reform can be effected without the continuous control of the European powers."

ENLISTED WITH THE OUTS

and ready for the campaign of recreation with the cool brigade, is the proper condition to assume now. We are the hatters and furnishers for the cool people of Victoria, who have concluded a treaty of comfort with hot weather, by adopting our straws and cool, natty, and delightful negligee shirts, and the accessories of neckwear appropriate to the season. Come to us, and we'll season you to any temperature around a hundred in an outfit that would answer for Cuba. Our furnishings will answer for you perfectly, superbly, elegantly and inexpensively, considering the quality. We are now making large reductions upon all Summer Goods. All our Goods are marked in plain figures.

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Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,
82 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

WARNING
$100 Reward

Will be given to any one who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons imitating our trade mark by stamping plugs of tobacco with bronze in such a manner as to lead consumers to believe that they are receiving our

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

Each plug of which is stamped with
T. & B IN BRONZE.
Our Chewing Tobacco is stamped with T. & B. Tin Tag.

The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

The Eastern Pork & Provision Store
HAS REMOVED
To 89 Johnson St.,
Cor. of Broad St.

—Wire cloth for screen doors, meat safes, etc. Shore's hardware.

WOBBLINGS OF THE EARTH.

An Unsuspected Motion Indicated by Tests in Colorado's Capital.

It is a curious old contrivance, this world of ours. It has more motions than almost any other eccentric body, and the more it is studied the more motions it has. First of all it travels about the sun, then it takes a whirl of its own accord around itself, like a top; then it wobbles from one end to the other, just a little bit, it is true, but enough to make a motion. Now it has another quirk, and what that quirk is goodness only knows. The new quirk does not exist at the equator, but it does at the North pole. It is very slight at sea level, but up in the mountains it is quite perceptible. Anybody can see it if he wants to, this newly discovered movement of the world.

Suspended from the lantern of the State Capitol building, which is that tall, thin tower on top of the dome, and reaching into the sub-basement is a wire. It is of steel, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and on the end of it is a plumb, filled with wet sand and weighing about forty pounds. A wise man who once had a similar one working in Switzerland has started this one in the Capitol dome. His observations in Switzerland got him into no end of trouble. He said the world made such and such a movement, or rather that his pendulum did, and as the big pendulum did it, then, he argued, the world must do it amid its many other remarkable acts. But the astronomers came down on him like a thousand of bricks. They hauled out their papers and their telescopes, their spectroscopes, their picroscopes, their algebras, and everything else they possessed and proved that the experimenting scientist was not only wrong, but quite wrong.

He said his pendulum described an ellipse. The astronomers said it did nothing of the kind, if not interfered with, and the worst of it was, they proved it. Now he has proved it himself, and, although it reverses his former position, he is immensely pleased with the result of his observations. The experiment made in the Alps several years ago and that just made last week in the dome of the capitol is simple and a very beautiful one.

The long pendulum was suspended and the centre of gravity determined; that is, a spot was marked which was exactly beneath the suspensory at the top of the lantern. The pendulum was then carried sixteen feet in a straight line to the north of the centre of gravity, and released. This gave a full swing of thirty-two feet. As anyone would suppose, the pendulum went as a clock pendulum does, backward and forward, but slowly it left the straight north and south course through the centre of gravity veering toward the west. Little by little the end of the swing, which should have always swung back to the north, if it was to keep up the figure described by a clock pendulum, gradually crept west, until it went through 45 deg., when it was swinging from south to north. Then it crept east, and around to the point of beginning. In 48 hours to a minute almost a complete circle had been described. This was the great discovery made in Denver last week, which will no doubt, when it is figured out with all the niceties, set astronomers agog again.

The experiment is said to have been a complete success. Twice each day the pendulum was given a new impetus, its own weight and natural laws tending to stop it. Before grasping it the scientists conducting the experiment would sight carefully between the two points on the basement floor it was oscillating over, and, having fixed them to a nicety, would seize the plumb, carry it to the full sixteen foot point, and release it for another twelve hours' journey. For six days this was kept up, and three times did that pendulum make a complete revolution.

What got the scientist who is now at work in the Capitol into trouble in Switzerland was a similar experiment to that he is now making. He went as near the top of a mountain as he could, and from the projecting bow of a tree suspended a 300 foot pendulum. He followed there precisely the same methods as he did in Denver last week, but instead of his plumb traveling in sharp lines back and forth, it described an ellipse. That is, it made a long O. This struck the experimenter as being a marvellous discovery. He wrote about it in a most learned manner. His pendulum did precisely what it did in the dome of the Capitol; it made its revolution, but the ellipse was what caused the immense excitement and shook up the astronomers. Now the experimenter has decided that the ellipse was all occasioned by the give which the bough of the tree must certainly have allowed, no matter how starch the tree, and his experiment in the Capitol quite bears him out in this position. The Capitol was selected because it was over a mile above the sea level, it is absolutely stationary, and the interior is free from all outside interferences, such as draughts or flying projectiles.

It had been stated that the world has more quirks in it that was ever dreamed about, and every time it is tampered with something new is discovered. The fact is that it is all the time shaking like an aspen. A basin of mercury which Assistant Superintendent Griner, of the Capitol, keeps in the place, mercury being the most sensitive of all liquids, shows the Capitol to shake very much. Reduced to common measurement, perhaps the oscillation is about decimal ten naughts and one of an eighth of an inch, but the shake is there, because the mercury quivers.

Now the big pendulum is to be used for another purpose. Mr. Griner has induced the scientist to leave it for him, so that he can discover just how much frost warps the earth. Everybody who has ever counted ties knows that in winter the joints in railway steel are loose, while in summer they are tight, under the influence of cold and heat. The tower of the Colorado Capitol is short steel bolted, and as cold contracts, the big pendulum will no doubt show that the first frost which comes along will yank that big building several decimals and a handful of naughts to the north. At any rate, the wire will stand where it is until frost comes, for making the experiments.—Denver Republican.

LIGHT BULLETS THE BEST.

They Are More Fatal, as Experiments With All Kinds Have Proved.

As the result of exhaustive experiments in actual firing, the ordnance bureau of the navy has determined to reduce the weight and length of the ball for the new naval rifle from 135 grains to 112 grains, says the Baltimore American. The firing tests have shown conclusively that the lighter ball is much more accurate than the present ball, and certain other very important advantages will be realized by the change. It was put the ordnance officials to some trouble to reach a theory that will satisfactorily account for the paradoxical fact that a light ball is more accurate than a heavy one, but they have done this by patient investigation. The idea is that the heavy ball, composed of a thin shell of plated steel, inclosing solder, by its inertia offers so much resistance to the sudden starting blow of the powder that it is what is technically known as "upset" or shortened, and somewhat deformed before it leaves the barrel. This deformation from a true cylindrical form is considered sufficient to account for an eccentricity of flight. It is quite certain that the lighter ball is truer in flight, for the experiments with it at the proving ground, shooting at a target distant one thousand yards, five consecutive shots were placed in an eighteen-inch circle, and at 500 yards the same number of shots were lodged in a one foot circle, a degree of accuracy which is far beyond that achieved with any other ball in a service weapon. Besides lightening the bal, it is probable that the steel envelope would be made thicker, so that it will be less likely to mushroom upon striking a mark, a change that appears to be desirable, in view of the trials of the army rifle.

The light ball loses something in dropping after passing the thousand yard mark, but within this range it actually goes straighter than the heavy ball in a horizontal line, and by the aid of screens interposed at measured intervals between the gun and the target it is found that at five hundred yards the ball may be fired point blank, or without raising the sight.

The ordnance bureau has also determined finally to make the barrel of the new rifle of nickel steel, which will be a distinct step in advance for the United States in gun making. The barrels composed of this alloy, which have been shot thousands of times, show almost no wear or depreciation, and, owing to the smoothness of the alloy in working, it is believed that the barrels can be bored and rifled with greater accuracy and ease.

As soon as the contract for the American rights to the new rifle are closed with Mr. Lee, the inventor, the department will address letters to the big gunmakers of the country inviting them to submit bids for the number required for the navy. It is expected that the sailors can be armed with the small bore in the course of a year.

AN ANECDOTE OF HUXLEY.

Ready To Help the Obscure Devotee of Science.

Your paper will no doubt be presently full of memories of Professor Huxley. I should like, with your permission, to add one while his loss is so fresh with us. Some time ago I received a letter from an unknown correpondent asking me for an account of a parishioner of mine, a casual laborer in a large dockyard. I found out the man, and gathered that he was socially of the laboring class—politically a socialist and theologically a free-thinker; but that all his spare time was devoted to original research, aided by a six-penny magnifying glass. So I reported accordingly, and in a few days received a letter from Professor Huxley thanking me for my exhaustive report, and saying that this man had sent him a paper containing a most vivid and scientifically accurate description of the multiplication by fission of a lowly organism observed by him in an infusion of his own preparation. The professor's object in writing was to ask me how best such a man could be helped, I being at his special request the intermediary. So I suggested in the meanwhile a microscope and a few scientific books. In the course of a few days I received a splendid achromatic compound microscope and some books, which I duly handed over to my friend, telling him it was from an unknown hand. "Ah," he said, "I know who that must be; it can be no other than the greatest of living scientists; it is just like him to help a tyro."

I need hardly say how well and truly my friend has profited by the professor's generosity; still more by the thought of his interest and sympathy. It was Professor Huxley's wish, I know, to try to find him a post in a marine laboratory or some similar congenial occupation. But this plan, I fear, will never now be carried out. Still, the fact remains of true genius, though obscure, having been discovered and fostered by him whose death has caused so great a blank in the roll of great English savants.—Correspondence London Spectator.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—The best assortment of pocket cutlery at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

Two Very Old Volumes That Fitted Into Each Other.

Mr. Bryce, well known as a publisher in Glasgow, relates how the late Mr. Crowther, of Manchester, a famous collector of rare books, asked him to republish an old seventeenth-century volume called "Essays on Several Subjects, written by Sir Thomas Pope Blount, London, 1691." The copy which Mr. Crowther had was so rare that he believed only two others were in existence—on in the British museum, and the other in the Bodleian library. "A copy," he wrote, "is of priceless value," and he gave minute instructions as to the care which must be taken of that which he was sending. Thinking, however, that Mr. Crowther might be mistaken as to the exceeding scarcity of the book, Mr. Bryce advertised, and, after the lapse of several weeks, he received notice that one could be had for 1s 6d.

When the volume came he hurried to compare it with that of Mr. Crowther, which he had in his safe, and to his delight he found it equally perfect, except that the contents pages were wanting. On further examination he discovered that there were duplicate contents pages in Mr. Crowther's copy. So that the mistake made by the binder of these two volumes in 1691 was now rectified by the chance coming together of the two once more—the copy in which the contents pages had been omitted and the copy in which the missing pages had been placed.

Weak and Nervous

Describes the condition of thousands of people at this season. They have no appetite, cannot sleep, and complain of the prostrating effect of warmer weather. This condition may be remedied by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite and tones up all the organs. It gives good health by making the blood pure.

HOODS PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

—To feel buoyant and cheerful use Adams' Tutti Frutti after meals. It aids digestion wonderfully. Refuse imitations.

To Cheer up, Use Adams' TUTTI FRUTTI
Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.
It Aids Digestion wonderfully, and gives tone to the system.
See that "TUTTI FRUTTI" is on each wrapper.
Refuse imitations.

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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Sardinian	August 17
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Dominion Line, Labrador	August 24
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FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Lucania	August 17
Cunard Line, Etruria	August 24
American Line, Berlin	August 14
American Line, New York	August 21
White Star Line, Britannic	August 14
White Star Line, Majestic	August 21
Red Star Line, Berlin	August 14
Red Star Line, Westernland	August 21
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	August 13
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Neckar	August 15
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Allan State Line, State of California	" 31

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Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria	Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox,	Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo	Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria,	Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

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Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

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SUPERB BUFFET, ELEGANT DINING, PALACE SLEEPING AND COSY TOURIST CARS.

The magnificent twin steamships NORTHWEST and NORTHLAND leave Duluth every Monday and Friday for the "Soo," Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, in connection with the Great Northern Railway. Have your tickets read via Northern Steamship Company, and enjoy a delightful ride, free from heat and dust.

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To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

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SPEED 18 knots		Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1147
8 30 pm	Lv	M I ...	*Victoria	110 Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72 Lv	1 30 pm
2 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28 Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	*Tacoma	MI Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.

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For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa, Thursday, Aug. 22, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

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THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

North Bound, Read Down: No. 2 Pass. Daily.	No. 4 Pass. Sat. Su.	MI. fr. Vic.	STATIONS.	MI. fr. Wel.	South Bound, Read Up: No. 1 Pass. Daily.	No. 3 Pass. Sat. Su.
De. 8.00 am	De. 4.30 pm		Victoria	78	Ar 12.20 pm	Ar. 8.30 pm
8.04	4.35	1	Russell's	77	12.16	8.25
8.14	4.43	4	Esquimalt	74	12.06	8.18
8.17	5.00	5	Stewart's	73	12.02	8.15
8.20	5.08	6	Parson's Bridge	72	12.00	8.12
8.27	5.15	8	Langford	70	11.53	8.06
8.37	5.30	11	Goldstream	67	11.43	7.57
9.05	5.52	20	Summit Siding	58	11.15	7.31
9.30	6.14	25	Shawnigan Lake	53	10.50	7.10
9.40	6.22	31	Cobble Hill	47	10.40	7.02
9.55	6.30	35	McPherson's	43	10.25	6.53
10.05	6.35	38	Koksilah	40	10.15	6.46
10.10	6.42	40	Duncan's	38	10.10	6.42
10.30	6.46	43	Somenos	35	10.00	6.35
10.37	6.58	47	Westholme	31	9.53	6.36
10.42	7.06	52	Chemainus	26	9.38	6.15
11.00	7.28	59	Oyster Bay Siding	19	9.20	5.57
11.09	7.35	62	Oyster Bay	16	9.11	5.48
11.40	8.00	73	Nanaimo	5	8.40	5.15
Ar 12.00 m	Ar. 8.25	78	Wellington		De. 8.20 am	De. 5.00 pm

On Saturdays and Sundays

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all points, good to return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for 15 days, including day of issue.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents at Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo stations.

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(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
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WALLA WALLA, - - AUG. 6

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COBBLE HILL.

Cobble Hill, Aug 5.—Bush fires are still burning here and at Shawnigan Lake. The fire at Shawnigan lake started about three weeks ago and has burned several miles of the best timber in this section. At Mile Bay the fires are still burning, and aided by a strong wind are doing much damage. The Catholic church had a narrow escape from bush fires a short time ago, but after much hard work on the part of the settlers it was saved. A. Newhouse lost his house and contents last week by fire; cause, defective chimney; partly insured.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Aug. 6.—A mass meeting of miners took place on the Green yesterday for the purpose of appointing an organizer for the district. Speeches were delivered by Tully Boyce, T. Keith, R. Smith and other prominent speakers. The motion that an agent be appointed was carried by a vote of 175 to 32. Mr. R. Smith was appointed at a salary of $90 per month and travelling expenses.

Rev. Welsh and party were sailing on the harbor yesterday afternoon when the boat capsized and precipitated the party into the water. Fortunately they were able to hold on to the keel of the boat until help arrived. The ladies among the party appeared to enjoy the occurrence.

The officers of the M. & M. L. P. A. for the ensuing year have been elected as follows: Vice-Presidents, H. Carroll and George Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Ralph Smith; Financial Secretary, W. Smith. The offices of president and treasurer will be filled at the next meeting.

An aquatic football match was played in the harbor last evening and greatly amused a large number of onlookers.

TRAVELING FOR PLEASURE.

The Big Steam Pleasure Yacht Eleanor Pays a Visit to Victoria.

The steam pleasure yacht Eleanor will remain here for several days. Those who are making a tour of the world on her are: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slater, J. W. Slater, Miss Eleanor Slater and Master Willie Slater, Mr. John W. Slater, Dr. Tingley, Mr. Harrison and Miss Traver. The yacht is owned by Mr. W. A. Slater, who has amassed millions in the manufacture of fabrics. She is a very pretty model and is handsomely furnished throughout, her cabins looking more like parlors than cabins. The vessel was built in Bath, Maine, nine months ago. She is bark-rigged and her dimensions are 232 feet over all, 32 feet beam and 17 feet depth of hold. There are water tight compartments both fore and aft of the boiler and engine rooms and many other precautions have been taken to procure safety. She carries two launches, one naptha and the other steam, and several life and pleasure boats. The Eleanor can make 14 knots an hour and her usual speed is 12 knots. Her officers are: Captain, J. W. Scott; first officer, E. W. Johnson; second, W. E. Atley; third, Thomas Stisen; chief engineer, J. H. Johnston; first assistant engineer, J. H. Colburt; second assistant, W. E. Hatch; and chief steward, R. Buchanan.

The party have visited Europe and Asia and are now on their way to Alaska. After seeing the points of interest in the far north they will return to Victoria for a longer stay, going home around the Horn.

BUT THE PRINCE DID NOT DIE.

Many Obituary Notices That Could Not Be Used.

The dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, in December, 1871, was the cause of events—curious and amusing—which will ever find a place in the history of British journalism. The death of the Prince seemed inevitable, for the doctors began to despair. One day the announcement went forth that His Royal Highness could not survive many hours, and accordingly every daily newspaper in the kingdom had its obituary of the Prince "set" or put into type. But the expected telegram announcing the death never came, and so at midnight, when the hour for going to press was close at hand, many a newspaper editor who had relied on his biographical sketch of the Prince filling six or eight columns of the paper was compelled to fill up the blank columns with "standing" matter of all kinds, such as old advertisements and older news. The principal newspaper editors subsequently sent to the Prince, at his own request, "proofs" of the obituaries, and, pasted in a bulky scrap book, they now form one of the strangest and most curious objects to be seen at Marlborough House.—Chambers' Journal.

Lot's Wife

Would dissolve into tears could she see the Windsor Table Salt. So pure, so sparkling and so uniform. Soluble and never cakes. Ask your grocer for it.

—Dispels all uneasiness at the stomach and makes you feel first rate. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Beware of fraudulent imitations.

Figg—It's a mighty good thing to have a retentive memory.

Fogg—That depends. If the memory is yours, it is a mighty good thing, as you say; but if it happens to be the property of your wife, that's another matter.—Boston Transcript.

THE FAVORITE AT OTTAWA

Aldermen Charge That the C.P.R. is Favored in Quarantine Matters.

Council to See What Men Are Employed on the Water Works Contract.

There were several matters of importance brought up at the city council meeting last evening, among others the matter of proper quarantine at William Head to guard against the diseases always prevalent in the Orient. The Dominion government was sharply criticized for its policy favoring the C. P. R. All of the aldermen were present, and the quarantine matter came up in the following letter:

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, July 23, 1895.

Gentlemen:—I have to state to you in reply to your joint letter of the 5th inst., on the subject of the action taken at the William Head quarantine station with respect to vessels entering from the Orient.

The statements in your letter are being made the subject of particular enquiry, of the results of which you will be informed. It has not been understood for some months past that cholera has been epidemic in the ports from which the steamers sail in such way as to come within the definitions in Sec. 17 of the amended quarantine regulations. The department has had no definite and well authenticated reports of cases.

The newspaper reports, however, which were received in April were of a nature to move the minister of agriculture to direct increased vigilance on the part of the quarantine officer at William Head. He was directed (April 22nd) to the effect that while it would not be considered necessary to detain passengers if no case of cholera had occurred on board the steamship during the voyage from Yokohama, that he must enquire very strictly by the interrogatories on oath to the ships' masters and surgeons as to the fact of existence of cholera at the ports whence the passengers came, and if he found such existed to disinfect the luggage of passengers from such infected port.

You refer to the practice at St. Lawrence ports of the Dominion, at which effect was given to the definitions of the Dresden conference, by direction of the minister of agriculture, on report of the general superintendent of Canadian quarantines. On this point I have to inform you that the information which comes from the ports of Europe is so complete as not to leave doubts as to the facts. But the department had not the same precise information as respects the presence of epidemic cholera in Japan and China. It was noticed in the newspaper reports that forms of cholera such as appear to be always present in China had been reported in some localities. But there was no authentic reports of the disease having spread among the Chinese.

It was not reported that cholera became epidemic in Japan after the dispersion of the Japanese army on its return from China; nor was it noticed in the "Abstract of Sanitary Reports," published weekly at Washington, by the government of the United States, containing reports from the United States marine hospital service (that is the federal government quarantine system); also from the United States consular service, with other correspondence, that any unusual precautions had been taken at United States ports against vessels from the Orient.

The disinfection of all passengers' luggage of large steamers at William Head would imply a serious detention, which might affect the commerce of British Columbia ports; and for the justification of which the minister of agriculture should be furnished with such definite and specific information of facts, as distinct from generalisations, as would come within the definitions of the quarantine regulations. Such information being in possession there would be no hesitation to take the logical action the facts called for.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. LOWE,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

To W. J. Dowler, Esq., Clerk of the Municipal Council, Victoria, B. C., and
Geo. H. Duncan, M.D., Medical Health Officer, Victoria, B. C.

Ald. Cameron said that Dr. Duncan, health officer, was of opinion that a deputation should call upon Premier Bowell. It might consist of the mayor, city clerk, health officer and some of the aldermen, and could lay the whole matter before Premier Bowell verbally. The speaker said it might be well to have a meeting of the council.

Ald. Macmillan said that the reference to stoppage of commerce meant interference with the C.P.R. The finger of the C.P.R. was evident in it, and he said the representations and influence of the railway were stronger than that of the people of British Columbia. The company's interest was greater than the importance of preserving the people's health. The letter showed the minister to be merely hiding behind an equivocation. The department must know that cholera, black plague and other diseases were always epidemic in the Orient, and was quibbling when it asked for specific cases.

Ald. McLellan objected to going into politics in the council chamber and denied that the C.P.R. was more powerful than the government.

Ald. Macmillan was up on a point of order at once and denied saying that the C.P.R. was more powerful than the government, but that the company's power and representation at Ottawa was stronger than that of the people.

Ald. Wilson endorsed what Ald. Macmillan said. The Dominion quarantine officer had passed a C.P.R. steamship which was infected, and smallpox had been spread among the people. It was simply an outrage and he believed they should speak out as representatives of the people of Victoria. The railway corporation was favored as against the people and it was an outrage.

Ald. Bragg believed the matter should be taken up at a special meeting.

Ald. Partridge agreed and added that the matter of landing at the outer wharf might be brought up also.

It was decided to take the matter up on Thursday.

A letter from F. Elworthy, secretary of the Board of Trade, asking for assistance in printing its annual report, was referred to the finance committee. Ald. McLellan, Humphrey and Cameron favored the matter.

C. McK. Smith wrote saying that the streets on the property of Amor De Cosmos at Spring Ridge were private property, that $3,200 had been expended on them, and asked what the city would pay for their donation.

The matter was referred to the street committee.

Robert Hamilton, of the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., wrote inclosing an assigned insurance policy on the electric light plant for $5,000, the company having agreed to do so. Received and tabled.

Walkely, King & Casey wrote asking for the hire of the Tiger fire engine at Beaver Lake at terms to be agreed on. The fire wardens will look into the matter.

M. R. Smith & Co. wrote complaining of the inadequacy of the water supply on Niagara street, where the factory is located.

The matter was referred to the water commissioners and water committee.

Robert Knowles, a dairyman on Lot 9, Fairfield estate, on the east side of Moss street, wrote saying that he understood the city planned to divert some sewage from Richardson street across his property and objecting, as it would ruin a running spring on his land and damage his property.

Dr. George Duncan wrote on the same subject, advising that the city divert the sewage matter in some other way and allow Mr. Knowles to have a pure water supply.

After slight discussion the matter was referred to the street committee to report.

Chief Deasy reported that there had been 20 fires in July, but only six turnouts of the department, that the losses had been $2,900 and insurance $2,300; that he would recommend the placing of a hydrant at Montreal and Niagara streets, that the chemical engine had been repaired and considerable weight taken off it, that two call-men had been fined for non-attendance at fires, and recommended that a new set of rules be prepared. Referred to the fire wardens.

Supt. Hutchison, of the electric light station, made another report on the alleged missing wire. He said that map measurement was erroneous as far as practical engineering was concerned, and practical men allowed from 5 to 10 per cent. over it for sags, tie wires, turns, joints and waste. Five per cent. added to 52 miles would give 54 6-10 miles. He believed the missing wire could be accounted for in that way.

Ald. Partridge renewed his demand for an investigation of the matter, which he insisted was worthy of it. He had figures from Mr. Cartmel, and it was clearly shown that a certain amount of wire was missing. It would have cost the city but a paltry $24 to have put his motion in effect, but the council had voted it down. The matter should be investigated by the council.

Ald. Bragg was inclined to accept Mr. Hutchison's explanation. The committee had gone into the matter thoroughly, and had Mr. Hutchison investigate the matter and he was prepared to accept what he said.

Ald. Macmillan moved that the matter be referred to the old special investigating committee with power to act, but Ald. Partridge and Cameron objected, claiming the appointment of the committee to have been illegal. However the motion was carried.

The electric light committee reported that Supt. Hutchison had appointed Wm. Davis fireman at the plant and asked that the action be confirmed.

Ald. Cameron pointed out that while the staff at the plant was to consist of three men, yet for July there were four men on the pay rolls. He asked Ald. Bragg for information on the subject.

Ald. Bragg said that an extra man had been employed for a time, but not for a month. He would, however, look the matter up, and it was agreed to leave the matter to the committee.

At this juncture Ald. Partridge arose and objected to the report of the electric light committee adopted at the last meeting whereby an employe at the electric light station was engaged without election by ballot. The speaker read the following:

"I ask that the Mayor advise the rescinding of that part of the electric light committee's report which, in my opinion, conflicts with the municipal act for the good government of the city.

"1. The report contains a motion in the shape of a recommendation, which motion should comply with sec. 88 of the municipal act.

"2. That inasmuch as provision is made in the estimates for a fireman at the electric light station at $60 per month, he is one of the city officials.

"3. That the motion if adopted will violate sec. 99 of the municipal act governing appointments.

"4. That the motion if adopted will override sec. 101 of the municipal act, which states that in elections for municipal officers the voting shall be by ballot."

To this the mayor replied by reading the following opinion:

"I am asked by Ald. Partridge to advise the rescinding of that portion of the electric light committee's report of the 29th ult., which was adopted by the council of that date, by which authority was given to the superintendent of the electric light works to appoint a fireman at the steam plant.

The following reasons are assigned for the request, viz.:

"1. That the recommendation of the report should have been a motion and notice of same posted on the bulletin board twenty-four hours before the council met on the 29th ult.

"2. That the manner of appointing the said fireman is contrary to the provisions of sections 99 and 101 of the muncipal act, 1892, which point out that every municipal officer shall be appointed by resolution or elected by ballot.

"The contention is that the position of said fireman is that of an officer of the corporation and should therefore be filled in the manner defined by the said sections of that act. The contention is supported by reference to the list contained in the schedule of what is known as the estimates by-law, as enumerating the several officers of the corporation, in which list the word 'fireman' (of the electric light works) occurs.

"If this contention is correct I conceive I should be acting quite properly in granting Ald. Partridge's request.

"While the mention of the word 'fireman' in the said schedule may be reasonably interpreted as presumptive evidence that the said fireman should be regarded as a municipal officer, it is nowhere expressly stated in the by-law that the persons enumerated in the schedule list are officers of the corporation, and, although the act and certain by-laws distinctly define certain persons to be municipal officers, I have nowhere discovered that the fireman of the electric light works is characterized as such.

"I cannot therefore conclude that the recommendation of the report is in contradiction of statute or by-laws.

"I am of opinion, however, that the appointment of all persons mentioned in the said schedule either by resolution or ballot is a safe procedure and one that should be followed in every case."

Ald. Partridge said that he might be beaten to-night, but he would fight it out on electric light matters until his term was out.

Ald. Bragg, on behalf of the committee, said he was prepared to show all the fight necessary.

Ald. Humphrey proposed that they settle it all by having a ballot then and there.

Ald. Partridge said that he would accept the offer of the mayor to show that the fireman was an official and quoted Webster to show any officer, attendant or subordinate was an official.

The mayor declined to accept Webster in the matter.

The report recommending the employment of Mr. Davis was then taken up and adopted. Ald. Cameron and Partridge voted no.

The electric light committee reported that the 25 per cent. claimed by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co. was in the opinion of the committee due, but recommending that the finance committee read the agreement before it pays the money. The report was adopted, as was another from the same committee recommending that the salary of Mr. Roberts, dynamo tender, cut by inadvertence in the preparation of estimates from $83 to $70, be restored, and that the old horse displaced in the electric light station be sent to the isolation hospital for use there.

The market superintendent reported that the July revenue was $106.50. Received and filed.

The finance committee reported recommending the appropriation of $4,259.65 out of general revenue and $5,000 out of the sewerage loan. Both were passed.

The same committee reported that it would be impossible to grant $200 for band concerts. Received and adopted.

The printing committee recommended that the proposal of the N.P.R.R. for a grant for advertising in one of their new publications be declined. Received and adopted.

Ald. Macmillan asked if any steps were being taken to investigate the charges that the clause in the contract with Walkely, King & Casey, requiring every man employed to be either on the voters' list or endorsed by two well known residents of the city, was being broken.

Mayor Teague said no, as there had been no complaints.

Ald. Macmillan then moved that the contractors be required to furnish a list of their men for comparison with the voters' list.

Ald. Williams called attention to the fact that Mr. Lawson, an experienced English farmer, accompanied by two agents of Gen. Booth's colonization scheme, would arrive here shortly, and as they represented 10,000 colonists he believed it a good idea to have them shown every attention, and an endeavor made to secure them as settlers for Vancouver island.

Ald. Macmillan said that when the city made a grant to the Salvation Army it was agreed that there should be quarterly reports as to the expenditure.

Ald. Humphrey believed that there should be a lease entered into on a stated basis in regard to the food and shelter depot.

Mayor Teague promised to look into all the points raised.

Ald. Partridge said he had heard there was a dangerous projecting fence on the Esquimalt road near the end of the reserve and that a gentleman had been knocked off a car by it. It will be looked up by the city engineer.

—Nervous debility is a common complaint, especially among women. The best medical treatment for this disorder is a persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse and invigorate the blood. This being accomplished, nature will do the rest.

The editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows:

"I hev tuk your paper for leven yeres, but if you kant spel eny better than you hev been doin fur the las to months you may jes stoppit."—Tit-Bits.

—Have you seen the Rambler at Weiler Bros? One of the nicest machines made, and is gaining much popularity.

Prospective father-in-law—And you promise to make my daughter happy?

Enamored Youth—I will care for her like a beautiful flower.

Prospective father-in-law—I hope you don't mean that she is to live on water and air.—Texas Siftings.

Weakness is the symptom, impoverished blood the cause, Hood's Sarsaparilla the cure. It makes the weak strong.

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All seeking to secure the benefits that the essential qualities of Prime Beef can impart should make sure they use a preparation that contains these qualities.

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A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. 612 boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; 6 boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by ARMLEY & CO., Victoria, B.C. sept7

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A specific monthly medicine for ladies to relieve and regulate the system, producing free, healthy and painless discharges. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed to ladies. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRITISH COLUMBIA TEAM.

Men Who Will Represent the Province at the Dominion Rifle Meet.

Amended Programme for the Race Meet of the Agricultural Association.

THE TURF.

RACE MEETING.

The programme for the meeting to be held in connection with the annual exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association on Sept. 19th, 20th, and 21st, has been amended to meet the views of horsemen. Entry blanks can be obtained on application to the honorary secretary, Mr. C. E. Renouf. All entries close on Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at 8 p.m. The amended programme is as follows:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

1. Trotting and Pacing—2:40 class. One mile heats. Five to enter, three to start; best 3 in 5. Purse, $175.
2. Running Race—On-half mile and repeat; best two in 3; five to enter, three to start. Purse, $140.
3. Steeplechase—One and a quarter mile. Gentlemen riders. Five to enter, three to start. Entry fee $3. Cup, value $30.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

4. Trotting and Pacing—Free for all. One mile heats. Five to enter, three to start; best 3 in 5. Purse, $425.
5. Running Race—For horses foaled in the Province that have never won public money. Three-quarter mile dash. Four to enter, three to start; weight for age. $125.
6. Gentlemen's Road Race—For driving horses without a record. One mile heats; best 2 in 3; five to enter, three to start. Entry fee, $5. Cup, value $50.
7. Polo Pony Race—For ponies 14.2 and under. Gentlemen riders. One mile dash, catch weights. Five to enter, three to start. Entry fee, $3. Cup, value $30.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

8. Trotting and Pacing—2:30 class. One mile heats; best 3 in five; five to enter, 3 to start. Purse, $225.
9. Running Race—One mile and repeat; best 2 in 3 five to enter, three to start. Purse, $300.
10. Trotting and Pacing—For horses bred and foaled in the Province, two years old. One mile heats; best 2 in 3; five to enter, three to start. Purse, 125.
11. Trotting and Pacing—For three-year-olds. Horses owned in British Columbia for six months previous to race. One mile heats; five to enter, three to start; best 2 in 3. Purse, $125.

THE RIFLE.

OTTAWA TEAM.

The team which is to represent British Columbia at the meetings of the Ontario Rifle Association at Toronto on August 20th, and the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa on August the 26th, has been made up without any difficulty this year, although there is a possibility of one of the New Westminster team not being able to leave. The team is as follows: Gunner A. R. Langley, Victoria; Gunner G. Turnbull, New Westminster; Gunner A. F. Cotton, New Westminster; Corporal J. Duff Stuart, Vancouver; Gunner J. L. Beckwith, Victoria; Gunner R. Wilson, New Westminster; Gunner H. C. Chamberlain, New Westminster, and Gunner W. J. Sloan, New Westminster. Gunner F. Mallandaine, of Victoria, is the waiting man, and will go on the team if any one drops out. All these men have won their positions, they being the first eight in the grand aggregate and Ottawa team shoot in the recent provincial team meeting. Usually some of the highest scorers cannot go on the team and others have to go in their stead. The train will leave here on Saturday for Toronto. After the meeting there they will proceed to Ottawa.

CANOEING.

CLUB MEETING.

Mr. E. Brammer having resigned as secretary-treasurer of the Victoria Canoe Club, the executive last evening elected F. G. White in his place. William Christie was elected a member of the executive vice A. Rocke Robertson, deceased, and Gordon Hunter, L. P. Duff and E. Thain were elected members of the club.

LACROSSE.

MATCH AT WESTMINSTER.

The members of the Triangle Lacrosse Club are practicing every evening for the match to be played at New Westminster next Saturday. They will have just as strong a team as they had when they defeated the Royal City men on the Caledonia grounds a few weeks ago.

DISTINGUISHED TOURISTS.

Vice-President of the United States En Route to the Coast.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Sir William Van Horne's car was dispatched to Toronto and placed at the disposal of Vice-President Adlai Stevenson and party, who are crossing the continent en route to Alaska.

COUNTERFEITERS BAGGED.

Part of the Gang That has Been Flooding Canada Captured.

New York, Aug. 6.—The World today says: "Expert counterfeiters, who for two years past have been engraving and printing $500 and $100 United States gold certificates and flooding Canada with notes of other denominations have been discovered by secret service detectives, and four of the gang of five are now locked up. A fifth member, the backer of the plant, was arrested but escaped from the officers. Brockway, the most expert forger and counterfeiter in this country, is probably the principal of the gang. He is about 32 years old. When caught he had in his possession $500 gold certificates and $390 in Canadian money supposed to be counterfeit. The plates and paper captured by the detectives show this to be the most skilful gang that has operated in this country for years.

AT THE TENNIS COURTS.

Results of the Second Day's Play Up to a Late Hour This Afternoon.

Defeat of Miss Kershaw a Surprise—Ladies Playing Good Exhibition Games.

There were not as many people at the Belcher street tennis courts to-day as yesterday, because the polo match was a counter attraction and the unpleasant weather kept many at home. The wind was too strong for very good tennis, and it carried the balls when they were high in the air, but still there was several very good games to-day. This was notable in some of the contests played by the ladies, who have so far more than held their own as far as exhibition of good playing is concerned. The defeat of Miss Kershaw, of Tacoma, by Miss Goward yesterday evening was rather a surprise, not only to Tacomans, but to Victorians. Miss Goward has improved very much indeed since last year. The results to-day up to 3:45 o'clock are below:

In the finals, handicap singles, J. A. Rithet beat R. Harvey, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5.

In the open singles L. Kirk beat L. Crease, 6-3, 6-0.

In the ladies' singles Mrs. Marvin beat Mrs. Burrill 1-6, 6-4, 6-2, and Mrs. Shipster beat Miss Musgrave, 0-6, 6-4, 6-4.

In the ladies' doubles Miss Anderson and Miss Keown beat Mrs. Bramsden and Mrs. Leather.

In the gentlemen's doubles Captain Moggridge and Dr. Browne beat Thos. Pooley and George Johnson 6-5, 6-1, and J. F. Foulkes and G. V. Cuppage beat Captain Moggridge and Dr. Browne 6-1, 6-2.

In the mixed doubles handicap Mrs. Cornwall and G. C. Johnson beat Mrs. W. A. Ward and Dr. Browne 5-6, 6-4, 6-4.

C. R. Longe and P. J. Fransioli were playing their match in the open singles when the Times went to press. The contest was a very good one.

The scores made yesterday after the Times appeared were as follows:

Ladies' singles—Miss M. Goward beat Miss Kershaw 6-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Open singles—Lieut. E. G. W. Davy beat H. Payne 6-4, 6-1.

R. C. Gamble beat C. A. Goffin, 6-0, 6-3.

Gentlemen's doubles—C. C. Worsfold and F. O'Reilly beat R. Musgrave and L. T. Fall 6-5, 6-3.

G. H. Barnard and P. S. Lampman beat E. A. Jacob and W. H. Langley 3-6, 6-5, 6-0.

Mixed doubles (open)—Miss C. Powell and G. V. Cuppage beat Miss Barkley and R. E. Barkley 6-5, 6-1; Miss Scott and E. A. Jacob beat Miss Aspland and A. R. Green 6-2, 6-1; Miss Eastley and R. C. Gamble beat Miss M. Green and G. D. Ward, R. N., 6-0, 6-1.

CYCLONE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A Furious Gale Destroys Orchards and Barns.

Bridgetown, N. S., Aug. 6.—A terrible storm of wind accompanied by rain struck about three miles east of here on Sunday evening. It lasted about fifteen minutes, doing frightful damage. The effects of the storm can be compared only to the tornadoes of which we read. The damage to a portion of the districts of Clarence and Pardis through which the storm passed can be estimated only in thousands of dollars. Large elms and other shade trees were snapped like pipe stems, chimneys were blown down, window panes broken and sashes driven into rooms. Orchard trees of over twenty years' growth were torn up by the roots and hurled to an incredible distance by the fury of the wind. Fences were levelled to the ground and stone walls demolished. Barns and stables containing quantities of hay were torn to pieces and destroyed. The top story of a barn was carried bodily for a mile and a half and a piece of scantling two by three inches and about five feet long was found driven vertically three feet into the earth.

—At this morning's meeting of the council of the board of trade the question of having a number of business men visit the Kootenay country was further discussed. The board was requested by the Agricultural Association to assist in bringing visitors to the city during the exhibition. Some action will probably be taken in this mater.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

BRITISH WOMEN SLAIN.

Continued from Page 1.

province is said to be in a state of rebellion and the American mission at Fung Fuk in that province has been burned. Europeans and Americans have telegraphed for gunboats to protect the foreign settlement.

London, Aug. 6.—Officials of the foreign office have cabled instructions to the British minister at Pekin, Mr. O'Connor, to demand the safety of all British subjects in disturbed districts and to insist upon full inquiry into the massacre. In addition, Mr. O'Connor has been ordered to see that the culprits are punished and that an independent inquiry be made into the Kucheng massacre by the British consular court.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—The British minister at Peking, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, has made demand upon the Chinese foreign office for a military escort from the British consulate in Foo Chow in order to enable him to visit the scene of the Ku Cheng massacre and hold an inquiry. Mr. O'Connor also positively requested that the Chinese government issue a decree ordering capital punishment of the offenders, and that stringent orders be made for the protection of all missionaries throughout China. The Chinese government has assented without demur to the demands of the British minister.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—The state department has just received the following cable from United States Consul-General Jernigan: Shanghai, Aug. 6.—Hixon, U. S. consul at Foo Chow wires: "American mission property at Yun Fuh burned. Details of Ku Cheng massacre horrible. Houses stealthily surrounded and sleeping women and children speared to death. Situation unsettled."

MURDER NOT A CRIME

When the Unfortunate Victim Is a Negro.

Washington City, Aug. 5.—The funeral of the negro boy Ernest Green, who was shot last Friday by Miss Flagler, because he was taking fruit from a pear tree in the yard, was attended by a large throng of colored people. Two colored preachers, Rev. J. A. Taylor and Rev. W. H. Brooks, made brief remarks touching on the subject. Both were temperate, but the words of the latter were several times drowned by the interruptions of excited hearers. Referring to the action of the coroner's jury in exonerating Miss Flagler, he said that eventually the taking of human life without cause would be no crime in Washington City. Life here was not worth much, so far as the colored race was concerned, but God would have a day of reckoning.

For Puget Sound Points.

The fast steamer Sehome, Chas. E. Clancy, master, leaves here every morning, excepting Sundays, at 9 o'clock for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with N.P. R.R. train for the east. Returning, she leaves Seattle at 10 p.m. daily excepting Sunday, arriving here at 6 a.m. Tickets at Northern Pacific R. R. office.

ONTARIO'S APPEAL

Again Adjourned—Blake Argues All Day.

London, Aug. 6.—The judicial committee of the privy council to-day resumed the hearing of the provincial prohibition appeal, to decide whether the power to pass prohibitory liquor legislation belongs to the federal or provincial authorities in Canada. The Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C., M.P., who is watching the case in the interest of the Brewers' and Distillers' Association of Ontario, occupied the whole day in arguing that the appeal should be dismissed. Mr. Blake contended that the British North America Act gave the Dominion parliament full control of the regulation of trade and commerce throughout the Dominion. The government moreover, he contended, depended largely upon the moneys raised by the duties upon alcoholic liquors for revenue to enable it to meet public obligations. Eventually the hearing of the appeal was again adjourned.

Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache

CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING

Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

Began taking Ayer's Pills

that I received permanent benefit. A single box of these pills freed me from headaches, and I am now a well man."
—C. H. Hutchings, East Auburn, Me.

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First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10. Good Pants to order from $3.50. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

PERSONAL.

J. J. Sehl, of Nanaimo, is at the New England.

Rev. Tait came over from the Mainland last evening.

A. D. Drummond, of Plumpers Pass, is at the Oriental.

G. C. Shaw returned this morning from a trip to San Francisco.

Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D.A.G., returned home by the R. P. Rithet last evening.

Capt. George, the Alaskan pilot, arrived from the Sound on the Rosalie this morning.

Postmaster Miller and Miss Miller, of Vancouver, leave for San Francisco this evening.

D. Dunlop and T. H. Cleland, Portland, P. Hull Brown, of Vesuvius Bay, are at the New England.

P. J. Fransciola, of Tacoma, arrived here on the Sehome. He is to be a participant in the tennis tournament.

J. D. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Allan leave to-night for Europe. They will be away for several months.

Ald. McLellan left this morning for Banff to meet Mrs. McLellan, who is returning from a visit to New Brunswick.

Mrs. O'Laughlin and Mrs Martin, who have been visiting friends in Victoria, leave in the morning for the east.

Mrs. Steele and Miss Courtney, who have been visiting their brother, Geo. L. Courtney, leave in the morning for their homes in the east.

PASSENGERS.

Per str R. P. Rithet from Westminster—Mrs R Dickenson, Miss Cochrane, Miss Walker, Miss F G Walker, Mrs Robson, Mrs Wriglesworth, T D Lees, H F Thrift, J Moggridge, J Duffy, S H Hoskins, A Scroggs, H Bain, Mell Smith, Col. Peters, J Reuter, C Wilson, Rev Tait, A D Drummond, J Paterson, R J Godfrey, A Coopman.

Per str Umatilla from San Francisco—Miss E Stevens, W B Dillard, G C Shaw, Geo. J Stockland, H C Burson and wife, Mrs Langlais, W W Taylor, Miss Helen Ruth, Miss E E Robinson, Miss E Clark, E V Van Nesh, D Finlayson, Gladys Ward, O L Baker, Wm England, R J Bacon, Miss Fay Watson, Daisy Murdock, Miss Queen Thorn, G Creed and wife, Thos Mann, Miss Lulham, R T Edgar, 6 steerage.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J W Anderson, Rev D Dunbar, Wm M McDonald, Mrs Kenworthy, F Beede, D B Denton, Capt George, Miss Cheal, H F Mann and wife, J Johnson, Mrs Cavin, Mrs McGregor, A C Fox, E A Jones and wife, J Davis, Miss Dixon, H L Jones.

Per steamer Sehome from the Sound—Mrs Anderson and daughter, W W Kirkwood, P S Fransciolo, H H Fisk and wife, Miss K Baird, D Baker, J J Lyons, J Webb, I Gould, Mrs Miller, R Siegenharter.

CONSIGNEES.

Per str R. P. Rithet from Westminster—M Strouss, Okell & Morris, J Tollick, R M Palmer, Chungranes, B & K M Co, Vic Truck & D Co, R B Oxley, Wilson Bros, Driard Hotel, C P N Co, order Mrs E Bennet, T J R Fraser, Mrs M Hilliard, Peter McQuade, Mrs W M Robson, Geo Taylor, Dom Ex Co.

Per str Umatilla from San Francisco—Albion Iron works, A McGregor & Son, B & K M Co, Colonist, D H Ross & Co, E F Sanders & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, E G Prior & Co, F R Stewart, Gam Fook Yuen, H F Healy, H B Co, J Heston, J E Phillips, J & A Clearihue, John Leachy, J A Rich, J A Ritchie, Low Li, Lowenberg & Co, Langley & Co, Lai Wah, Marvin & Tilton, Mrs Sarah A Wheeler, N & Renouf, Province P Co, On Sing, P McQuade & Son, R J Nott, R Baker & Son, Spratt & Gray, S Leiser, Sakantis Candy Factory, S O'Brien, T H Tye & Co, Thos Shaw, Thos W Fletcher, T N Hibben & Co, Tai Fung, Vic Steam Laundry, Wilson Bros, Cunningham Hdw Co, J Reichenbach & Co, Long Kee, Hemans & Wamsley, D Bartoldi, Union Mine, Thos McNeely, C S Philp, F R Stewart, G Wagg, McWilliams & Hamilton, Mowatt & Aitken, Osmund Skrine & Co, Winch & Bower, Chas Stinson, Wells Fargo & Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—B Williams, E B Price & Co, Turner B & Co, Seig Walpole Mfg Co, Valo & Brooks, G C Leonard, A J Shirk, R Jameson, Geo Marsden.

Per steamer Sehome from the Sound—Royal City P Mills, John Wilson & Co.

Visitor—What do you think, Miss Jennie? I dreamt last night that I saw you in your coffin.

Jennie—You don't say so! What kind of a dress did I have on?—Tammany Times.

Under New Management.

MR. J. DORN,

OF CHICAGO,

Has assumed the management of the

New York Restaurant

Which he intends conducting in a strictly first-class manner. The restaurant, which has been entirely renovated and refitted, will be open day and night and none but competent white labor will be employed.

MR. DORN is a noted chef and by strict attention to business hopes to be favored with a share of public patronage. The restaurant opens for business under the new management on Saturday evening, August 3rd.

New York Restaurant,
67 and 69 Yates Street.

Tips on Soap.

Not a rub in the tub.

Pendray's Electric

Does the Work. Not you.

SAVE ALL THOSE WRAPPERS—September 30 will soon be here. The three largest number returned by that date will receive:

FIRST PRIZE, - - - - $25
SECOND PRIZE - - - - 15
THIRD PRIZE, - - - - 10

Buy PENDRAY'S and buy only PENDRAY'S.

JOHNS BROS.

Beg to announce that they are occupying their new premises and invite inspection of their large stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES,
TIN AND AGATE WARE,
PRESERVING BOTTLES, ETC.

Best goods at Lowest Prices.

JOHNS BROS.,
Cor. King's Road & Douglas St.

FOR THE NORTH

The Steamer BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, sails for Port Simpson, Queen Charlotte Islands and Way Ports, via Vancouver, on

Tuesday, August 6th,

At 7 o'clock p.m., from Porter's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to

CAPT. J. D. WARREN, Manager,
6 Trounce Avenue.

FOR THE BLIND

A Lecture will be given at the A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates street, at 8 p.m. on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., by Capt. Daniel Beck, on behalf of the adult blind. An attractive programme has been arranged.

ADMISSION FREE.

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Merit Speaks.

You cannot hide a light under a bushel, nor can you keep from the public the merits of the

Heintzman and Nordheimer Pianos.

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SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES
TRUMPET TONGUED.
PEOPLE PRAISE THEM.
HEARERS LIKE THEM.
AND WE GUARANTEE THEM.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,
Agents.

A Charming Retreat.

Mr. F. J. Dawley begs to announce that he has assumed the management of the hostelry known as the

FOUR MILE HOUSE.

This well known and beautifully situated resort has been thoroughly renovated and refitted and now offers exceptional inducements to tourists or persons desiring to spend a time away from the heat and dust of the city.

F. J. DAWLEY,
Proprietor.

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